FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 NOVEMBER 1986

Lebanon

U.S. Hostage's Release — The Islamic Jihad announced the release of U.S. hostage David Jacobsen in a communique reported by AFP 2 November, stressing that it holds the U.S. Government "entirely responsible" for what happens if the latter fails to take this opportunity "to continue what it has begun to find a solution to the hostages problem." Twenty other foreign hostages remain in Lebanon, including seven Americans, AFP noted. Voice of Lebanon radio stated that all the foreign hostages are now in the Al-Biqa' town of 'Anjar "under Syrian protection," adding that three of the U.S. hostages may be released. Syrian businessman 'Umran Adham told the Paris paper *Liberation* that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will do "everything possible" to secure the hostages' release, AFP reported, and he predicted that the situation will "improve positively in the next few days." Adham has been involved in contacts between the French and Syrian presidents concerning the French hostages in Lebanon, the agency pointed out. Before Jacobsen's release, the Syrian information minister had stressed that Syria was continuing its efforts to release the foreign hostages in Lebanon, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Amal-Palestinian Clashes — Three people were killed and 10 were wounded in clashes around the Burj al-Barajinah camp in Beirut 2-3 November, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. Ten people were killed and 47 were injured in earlier fighting in the area between Amal and Palestinian gunmen, according to Beirut radio.

Syria

President al-Asad thanked the Soviet leadership for its 31 October message of support and emphasized Syria's determination to confront the "hostile onslaught," Damascus radio reported. The radio also reported that on 1 November Al-Asad received Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati who delivered a solidarity message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i. In remarks to a Tehran radio correspondent, Velayati asserted that Western interests are trying to destroy the "remaining bastion of resistance against Israel."

Jordan

In a speech to parliament broadcast on Amman radio, King Husayn declared the Palestinian question the "main concern" of Jordan's national policy. Jordan still considers the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people despite the suspension of coordination with the PLO leadership, he said. While emphasizing the progress in Jordan's efforts toward convening an international peace conference on the Mideast, the king hoped for a rapid end to discussion on how to prepare for the conference and noted Jordan's request that the EC governments aid in harmonizing the U.S. and Soviet positions. The Jordanian monarch stated that criticism from "doubting voices" will not weaken the government's resolve to implement its "comprehensive development plan" for the West Bank and Gaza. On the subject of Arab unity, King Husayn reaffirmed that the Iranian "war of aggression" threatens the entire Arab homeland. Demogoguery can never be a basis for true nationalism nor terrorism a substitute for legitimate struggle, the king asserted.

Israeli-Palestinian Meeting

Israel is taking action to stop a planned meeting between Israeli leftists and PLO representatives in Romania, Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres disclosed in remarks broadcast by IDF radio 2 November. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expressed approval for the meeting in an interview reported by TANJUG, stating that the aim of the talks is to exchange views on prospects for mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO. Fatah official Salah Khalaf told MENA that the PLO delegation will be led by PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim.

Iran-Iraq War

Communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio reported a 1 November air strike on "a large maritime target" near the Iranian coast and acknowledged civilian casualties in Iranian shelling and strafing of Basra and Al-Kut 31 October.

According to Tehran radio, artillery fire inflicted 200 casualties on a convoy going north from Basra 1 November and destroyed a military communications center southeast of Basra 2 November. Meanwhile, a military spokesman cited by IRNA denied Iraqi claims that an F-4 was downed 30 October.

Iran

President 'Ali Khamene'i rebutted "false propaganda" alleging a disagreement among the country's leadership in a Friday sermon reported by Tehran radio, stressing that Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri enjoys Ayatollah Khomeyni's "particular respect."

A C-130 military transport crashed 2 November near Zahedan killing some 90 passengers and crew, Tehran radio reported.

Egypt

According to an official Interior Ministry source cited by MENA, one person was killed in a clash between "extremist groups" and worshippers at an Asyut mosque 31 October.

Sudan

Nine students were wounded as riot police in Khartoum used tear gas and firearms to break up an illegal demonstration to protest

the high cost of living and the proposed constitutional amendments, AFP reported.

Libya

In a speech broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio on the occasion of the anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution, Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud asserted that conditions favor unity with Algeria. Jallud also reaffirmed Libyan solidarity with Syria against "Western designs" and supported the Saudi initiative for a meeting of the OPEC price committee.

A "top aide" of Chadian opposition leader Goukouni Oueddei cited by AFP disclosed that Oueddei was "seriously wounded" 30 October during a Tripoli gunfight with Libyan soldiers.

GCC Summit

Following the opening ceremonies of the seventh session of the GCC Supreme Council in Abu Dhabi 2 November, the GCC leaders heard a report by the secretary general and approved the agenda, WAKH reported.

PDRY-Djibouti

Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah announced the resumption of air and sea links with the PDRY effective 2 November, Djibouti radio reported.

Pakistan

The unofficial death toll rose to 33 in 3 days of rioting in Karachi and Hyderabad where curfew orders are in effect, AFP reported. Many of the casualties were incurred during armed clashes between Pathans and "Muhajirs," immigrants whose families came from India in 1947.

FBIS

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'Arafat Anticipates PLO-Israeli Meeting

LD021817 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, Nov 2 (TANJUG) — A meeting between members of Israeli "democratic forces" and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) representatives may take place soon, said chairman of the PLO Executive Council Yasir 'Arafat in an interview to Yugoslav correspondents here today. The aim of the meeting would be to exchange views on prospects for mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO.

'Arafat also said that he favoured the meeting, which should be held in Bucharest, at the initiative of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Expected to meet the Palestinian representatives [word indistinct] thirty members of leftist Israeli parties — largely artists, reporters and university professors — who did not give up the idea even after the Knesset ban on any meeting between [word indistinct] citiziens and PLO members.

"These Israelis still insist on meeting our people, although they will bear consequences for this," said 'Arafat.

The PLO leader assessed the situation in south Lebanon and Beirut as very grave, adding that the Palestinians in Lebanon are exposed to attacks not only from the Amal militia, but also the Israeli Navy and Air-Force, which occasionaly bombard Palestinian camps.

'Arafat remarked that the Palestinians in Lebanon are also jeopardized by "aggression of the Syrian intelligence service" and said he believed that there was a conspiracy to expel half a million Palestinians from Lebanon, so that a partition of the country may be carried out.

"Therefore, everything that happens in Lebanon is directed not only against the Palestinians, but also against the Lebanese," said 'Arafat.

He rejected claims about a split inside the PLO, adding that he saw no need for uniting the Palestinians, because "almost 95 per cent of Palestinians support the PLO." The Palestinians, then, do not suffer because of an alleged split inside the PLO, which they consider to be their legitimate representative, but because of interference in Palestinian internal affairs by some Arab intelligence services.

'Arafat concluded the interview by highly assessing the results of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare last September, and expressed his organization's adherence to the Nonaligned Movement.

'Arafat Chairs Military Council Meeting in Iraq

JN021922 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1814 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] chaired a meeting of the Palestinian revolution's Higher Military Council at the PLO office in Baghdad today. During the meeting, recent developments in the Lebanese camps war and the agent Amal Movement's continuous aggressions, which are backed by Damascus, against our people's camps to destroy them and to liquidate the entire Palestinian presence in Lebanon were discussed. The Higher Military Council also discussed the escalation of the Palestinian armed struggle inside the occupied homeland and made several decisions to escalate the quality and quantity of armed struggle against the Zionist enemy and to reinforce the defense abilities of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon to deter and foil the liquidatory conspiracy.

Meets Union Members

JN021936 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1814 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with members of the administrative committees of the popular Palestinian unions in fraternal Iraq at the PLO office in Baghdad today. At this meeting, brother leader Abu 'Ammar discussed the recent developments in the Palestine issue, the situation in the Lebanese arena, and the barbaric Amal Movement's aggression against the PLO.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar highly and proudly commended the firmness of the defenders of the Palestinian camps and their combat ability to repulse the aggressors and to safeguard the temporary Palestinian presence in Lebanon until the return to Palestine.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also hailed our hero people's steadfastness inside the occupied homeland and the escalation of their struggle against the occupation despite all the repressive and terrorist measures against them. He proudly greeted our revolutionaries' escalation of armed operations against the Zionist enemy. He stressed that our armed revolution will continue its march until victory is achieved and that the Palestinian armed struggle will be escalated in quality and quantity.

'Arafat Calls Al-Rashidiyah Camp, Hails Efforts

JN011930 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Yesterday evening, brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] made direct contact by telephone with the steadfast sons of our Palestinian people in the Al-Rashidiyah camp, which was still under intense shelling by the agent gangs of Nabih Birri when the telephone conversation took place.

In his conversation, brother leader Abu 'Ammar greeted the steadfastness of our people's masses in the heroic camp. He hailed their brave confrontation, their heroic defense, and their facing the serious liquidatory plot to terminate the entire Palestinian presence in Lebanon. In his talk with the heroic defenders, the Palestinian revolution's leader, Brother Abu 'Ammar, asserted that the revolution's command will continue its intensified efforts at various levels to deter the agent gangs and stop their aggression so the Palestinian camp will continue its temporary existence until the return to Palestine with freedom and security, so the camp will continue fighting against the Zionist enemy, and so its

sons — through their militant cohesion with the national Lebanese forces — will foil the ugly sectarian division scheme aimed against the Lebanese land and people.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar briefed the heroes defending the camps on the current political situation related to the camp war. He pointed to the wide support for the steadfastness of the Palestinian camps. The revolution's leader, Brother Abu 'Ammar, stressed the need to reinforce defensive positions to deter and defeat the aggressive onslaught. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also briefed the heroes defending the camps on the latest developments concerning the militant escalation of our heroic revolutionaries in the occupied homeland. He also briefed them on our heroic revolutionaries' growing abilities to reach the Zionist enemy's various military and other vital targets through daring, brave operations, the latest of which was their arrival in the settlement of Al-Manara, as admitted by the Zionist enemy itself.

For their part, the heroes defending the Al-Rashidiyah camp informed brother leader Abu 'Ammar on the telephone that the Amal gangs continue to shell the camp with artillery and rocket launchers for the 32d consecutive day. The heroic defenders expressed great pride in brother leader Abu 'Ammar's telephone call — a call affirming that the revolution's command follows up the military and political situation and the latest developments, as well as affirming its concern for direct communication with the heroic defenders of the Palestinian camps to run the defensive battles and bolster the Palestinian steadfastness in a way that will secure the defeat and termination of the conspiracy.

The heroic defenders conveyed the following in their own name and on behalf of all factions and all the camp's inhabitants — the elderly, women, and children. They conveyed their greetings to brother leader Abu 'Ammar and to all the brothers in the Palestinian command. The heroic defenders asserted to the revolution's leader, Brother Abu 'Ammar, that they will continue their fight in defense of both the Al-Rashidiyah camp and the independent decisionmaking under the PLO and the brother commander in chief. The heroic defenders of the camps also pledged to the revolution's leader that they will continue their struggle on the road to revolution until victory and on the road to a liberated Jerusalem.

Afterwards, brother leader Abu 'Ammar concluded the telephone call by reiterating pride and appreciation for the heroism of our Palestinian people's sons in the camps of confrontation and steadfastness throughout Lebanon. Concluding, the revolution's leader, brother Abu 'Ammar, reiterated the pledge and oath that we will remain together until victory so we, together, will pray in the liberated Jerusalem, the capital of our independent Palestinian state. He ended the call with the Koranic verse: In the name of god, the merciful, the compassionate. Those who believe, adopt exile, and fight for the faith in the cause of God, as well as those who give them asylum and aid — these are all in truth the believers. For them there will be the forgiveness of sins and a most generous provision. It is a revolution until victory, God willing.

PLO To 'Fight' Jordan's Plan for West Bank, Gaza

JN011722 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Answering a question put to him by AFP in Tunis today before King Husayn made his speech to Parliament, a PLO official who did not identify himself said the PLO will strongly fight against the Jordanian 5-year development plan in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Palestinian official said the plan is a new attempt to remove the PLO from the Middle East scene, adding that it is intended to pave the way for a partial agreement that does not consider the Palestinian people's national rights under the PLO's leadership.

Palestinian Islamic Group Claims Jerusalem Attack

JN021650 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 30 Oct 86 pp 1, 22

[Text] Amman (*Al-Ittihad*) — A newly established Palestinian organization that calls itself the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [Al-jabhah al-Islamiyah Litahrir Filastin, IFLP] has claimed responsibility for the grenade attack on Zionist soldiers near the Wailing Wall in mid-October. The front claimed reports carried in the press and by news agencies that the group that carried out the attack belongs to another Islamic or Palestinian organization are untrue.

According to documents left "secretly" by the group outside the *Al-Ittihad* offices in Amman, the IFLP is an independent Palestinian organization and is part of the Palestinian revolution and the PLO. It has its own charter and constitution, which is derived from the Koran, as well as its own system and line. It is not an alternative to the PLO and will never be so, the documents add. The IFLP says that this is not the first time some Palestinian factions have claimed responsibility for operations carried out by the IFLP.

In a separate statement the IFLP denies the claim made by Shim'on Peres and broadcast by Tel Aviv radio on 20 October that the Zionist enemy forces arrested "our heroes who carried out the attack near the Wailing Wall."

The documents left by the IFLP include a declaration of the front's six principles, the most important of which are: the Islamization of the Palestinian question; the Islamization of the conflict; the rejection of "any Zionist imperialist presence in Palestine or in any Arab or Muslim country;" and the rejection of all resolutions on the Palestinian question if they conflict with Islamic principles, with the religious, historical, and cultural rights of the Arabs and Muslims in Palestine, or with the aims and aspirations of the Muslim Arab people of Palestine. The IFLP will resist and fight "any presence of all hostile forces in Palestine or in any part of the Arab and Muslim world" and will strive by all means "to foil all defeatist and capitulatory solutions, plans, and decisions."

The statement is dated 1 Muharram 1407 hegira, corresponding to 4 September 1986.

When asked whether the IFLP exists, PLO circles in Amman

confirmed that the IFLP does exist. They said it includes Muslim youths and, despite its independence, has connections with Fatah. PLO circles did not deny that the front is responsible for the attack near the Wailing Wall.

PLO'S Faruq Qaddumi Interviewed by Swedish Daily

PM031003 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 29 Oct 86 p 4

[Interview with PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi by Bo Kage Carlson in Tunis; date not given]

[Text] Tunis — "We have done what we can to create peace, but Israel, with the approval of the United States, has sabotaged these attempts," PLO Foreign Minister Faruq Qaddumi said.

At present Qaddumi and other high-ranking Palestinian leaders are working to close ranks in the divided PLO. This is something that can only happen at the price of radicalizing the movement. Other leading Palestinians in Tunis indicate that such a development is taking place. The grenade attack on the Israeli soldiers at the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem is only a beginning, but a triumphant one, they say.

Qaddumi was not to be enticed into directly confirming such a radicalization within the PLO, but he hinted that harder times could be on their way when he said:

"Israel and the United States sabotaged the attempts we made together with Jordan to arrive at a just and peaceful solution. We refuse to accept the UN resolutions as a basis for an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

"Israel's bombing raids against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and its treatment of the population in occupied territory are aggressive acts of violence.

"Israel also refuses to recognize the Palestinian people's rights, particularly its right to self-determination."

Qaddumi seems to think that the prospects for peace have deteriorated as a result of the political changeover in Jerusalem. He described new Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's reply to a peace invitation from UN Secretary General Javier Peres de Cuellar as ruthless and insolent in tone.

It is against this background of disappointment over the peace process, which has clearly failed, that the last few weeks' intensive attempts to close ranks within the PLO must be seen. There have been talks in East Germany, Algeria, and most recently here in Tunisia, Qaddumi confirmed.

"The main topics in the talks are holding a PNC session as soon as possible and discussing the cancellation of the agreement with Jordan, which formed the basis for the peace feelers that have now been terminated," he said.

It is known that the radical groups within the PLO were opposed to these peace talks. Now that the talks have ended there is a greater chance for making peace within the PLO. However, up to now only one of the dissident groups — the DFLP — has given its support to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's line. This means that five groups now support 'Arafat: his own Fatah, Abu al-Abbas' Palestine Liberation Front, the Palestinian Communist Party, the Iranian-supported Arab Liberation Front, and now also Nayif Hawatimah's DFLP.

Qaddumi said that George Habash's PFLP and some other small groups are too dependent on Syria to be able to support 'Arafat's line.

"We are starting therefore with the more open groups in our endeavors to recreate a central leadership for the PLO," he said.

"'Arafat's endeavors are directed toward resisting all attempts to force tutelage on the PLO no matter where this might come from.

"No one must be allowed to force on the PLO something we cannot accept. We do not take orders from any Arab state. I would remind you that since 1976 the PLO has been a full member of the Arab League."

But it is a member that is different from the other 21 in that the PLO does not rule over any territory. For this reason the top Palestinian organization is forced into an wandering existence. Amman, Beirut, and most recently Tunis have been exile capitals for the PLO.

"It is not necessary for the political leadership to be near the front. Roosevelt was after all in Washington and sent his orders to General Eisenhower in Europe," Qaddumi said.

Nevertheless there are rumors circulating among high-placed PLO sources here in Tunis that the day of departure will soon be here again. Qaddumi confirmed that the military leadership and the soldiers who came here in 1982 left Tunis over a year ago. They are now in Iraq, Sudan, and North Yemen. Other Palestinian sources think that the Palestinian leadership will soon follow. They point, for example, to the fact that 'Arafat himself has not been in Tunis for a long time — perhaps a sign that he no longer feels welcome there.

Qaddumi did not want to confirm directly that a systematic rebuilding of the PLO'S political and military forces is going on in southern Lebanon. But he hinted that this could be the case when he said:

"There are around 450,000 Palestinians in Lebanon. The country's president, Amin Jumayyil, has given Palestinians who live or have lived in the country refugee passports, and this legalizes their position." And then, after drawing deeply on a fat cigar, Qaddumi added:

"But he who comes with a weapon in his hand needs no passport."

At the same time Qaddumi stressed that the PLO supports the UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon.

"We would like its mandate to be extended to include all territory up to the Israeli border," he said.

"In this area closest to the border the Israel puppet force, the South Lebanese Army, is in command, and Israel has forces left in the area that must also be evacuated.

"But once again Israel and the United States are opposed to such a development, despite the fact that the situation at present is very dangerous."

Khalaf Discusses Peace Efforts, Egypt's Role
NC011535 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Tunis, 1 Nov (MENA) — The Fatah Movement second-in-command, Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, has asserted that Egypt has a great role to play in the Arab world. He said that during Egypt's absence from the Arab arena a gap has been created, and only Egypt can fill this gap.

In an interview with a MENA correspondent in Tunis, Abu Iyad noted that Egypt had adopted the Palestinian cause from the beginning, sacrificing its sons and Army without hesitation for the sake of Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian issue. Therefore, he added, our relations with Egypt must remain good and positive.

The Palestinian official welcomed the formation of a preparatory committee for an international conference to resolve the Middle East issue. He said: We accept this step, provided we take part in it if the other parties concerned are to participate. But, he continued, if the conference will comprise only the five UN permanent members, then we have no objection to a meeting in this form.

Touching on the expected meeting between the Israeli group and the PLO delegation, Salah Khalaf said: We have named the Palestinian delegation to the meeting, which will be held in Bucharest this Wednesday [5 November] and will last 3 days. We have named, he added, PLO Executive Committee Member Muhammad Milhim to lead this delegation. He continued: I had no objection to participating in this meeting, but certain circumstances prevented this. Abu Iyad said he believes this meeting could be stalled by Israeli obstinace. He said that Israeli authorities have announced they will deny the Romanian plane carrying the delegation permission to land in the occupied territories. He also referred to a media campaign launched by the Likud party against this meeting.

In this interview, Abu Iyad touched on Tunisian-Palestinian relations. These relations faced certain difficulties, he asserted, but Tunisia has not asked the Palestinians to leave or to close their office. The Tunisian Government has never interferred in PLO affairs, he said.

Commenting on the fighting in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, Abu Iyad said this is part of a conspiracy initiated by the Amal Movement in early 1985 to evacuate Palestinians from the south to Beirut and later from Beirut to north Lebanon on the Syrian-Lebanese border.

In conclusion, the Palestinian official called on Arab countries to expose the Arab regime promoting this scheme.

DFLP's Hawatimah on Palestinian Camps, PLO Unity
JN022140 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Interview with DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Faris] The situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon is tense and there is fighting. How do you analyze this situation, and, in your opinion, what are the prospects for a solution?

[Hawatimah] This is the third war waged by the Amal against the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon. The first war, as we all know, took place in June 1985, the second in June-July 1986, and this the third. The Amal Movement confined this war to the Tyre pocket because only Shi'ite and Palestinian masses live in that area. This war basically aims to storm the camps, strip their right to self defense, and attempt to deport the inhabitants northward. All this is linked to illusionary Israeli promises — made in one form or another — that Israel is ready to withdraw from the western part of the occupied border strip, which could be filled by the Amal Movement if this area is cleared of Palestinian forces and elements and the inhabitants of the camps. We must notice here that this area consists of Shi'ite villages free of other Lebanese sects.

All of this is linked to two lines. The first line is the continuous Israeli attempts to systematically drag the Amal into clashes with the Palestinian camps, disarming them, and deporting them under the slogan that Israeli is ready to gradually withdraw from the occupied border strip as Goulding himself cited the Israeli Government as saying. The second line is the attempts to empty the entire area to put it under Amal control under the slogan of forming a canton of a special sectarian character adjacent to other cantons.

[Faris] What is your opinion on the solution that has been reached through the formation of a committee from Lebanese national functionaries and of Walid Junblatt's statements?

[Hawatimah] We have frankly and explictly said that we place our trust in Walid Junblatt and Mustafa Ma'ruf Sa'd because they adopted and are still adopting a policy that says no to slaying the camps and no to deporting them. We approve of the recent cease-fire agreement on the condition that this cease-fire be a committing procedure and that fire not be ceased near Sidon while the Amal Movement continues to shell and siege the Al-Rashidiyah camp. We hope that a comprehensive cease-fire for all Palestinian camps will be implemented. We hope that the joint forces of the Lebanese national forces will be deployed throughout the south under the slogan announced by Walid Junblatt himself: No to Hegemony by any Lebanese Force Against Other Forces.

The south must be open to all Lebanese national forces. The deployment of these forces in southern Lebanon is the guarantee of the Palestinian camps. Dealing separately with the issue enabled those committing aggression against the camps to continue their attacks and to renew them from time to time in fulfilment of the illusions they cherish.

[Faris] The last question, if you please. Much has been said about meetings on a Palestinian national dialogue and reconciliation. Are you going to Algiers or Tunis for a week or a month as rumored?

[Hawatimah] The efforts being exerted to regain the PLO's unity, which is the strongest weapon in the hands of our people, all Arab and world liberation forces, and all Arab states truly concerned about the Middle East crisis and the Palestine question, progresses steadily. After the Algiers and Moscow meetings and the Prague statement, the Berlin and Tunis meetings were held. We expect an expanded meeting, including all Palestinian factions that respond to the call for a national dialogue, representatives of the Palestinian popular organizations, and a great number of national figures who have great social and political weight among our masses wherever they may be, to be held this month.

INTER-GULF AFFAIRS

UAE President Zayid on GCC Summit, Arab Affairs

NC021109 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] UAE President Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan has stressed the importance of the seventh summit of theleaders of the Arab GCC member-states in Abu Dhabi. In an interview with the Omani newspaper *Al-Watan*, his highness expressed his joy at meeting again with his brothers, their majesties and highnesses, in Abu Dhabi, where the first GCC summit was held in 1981. He wished his brothers success in their efforts to serve the interests of the area's sons and of the Arab and Muslim nations.

Referring to the Iraqi-Iranian war, Shaykh Zayid said that he and his brothers, their majesties and highnesses, will discuss this devastating war, which is a great calamity for the two Muslim neighbors, Iraq and Iran and which has caused a tremendous disturbance in the Islamic world. He noted that they will also discuss the GCC member-states' efforts to end this war. His highness pointed out that an escalation of the war will not only expose the area to the danger of external interference, but will mean further destruction for the two warring countries and will undermine stability and security in the area and world security and peace in general.

Asked about the close fraternal relations between the UAE and the fraternal Sultanate of Oman, Shaykh Zayid said: The outstanding relations between our two countries are deeply rooted. They transcend the borders of neighbors and derive from our common history. They also reflect our sincere joint desire to develop them further within the framework of cooperation among the GCC states. His highness added: My continous meetings and consultations with Sultan Qabus are characterized by amity, sincerity, frankness, and the desire to bolster and promote our existing relations and joint cooperation, and to ensure constant coordination on the various regional, Arab, and international issues of common interest.

Discussing the current Arab situation, his highness said: The deterioration in the Arab world, particularly given our current critical conditions, is a saddening affair, which has negative effects on the Arab and Islamic nations. Being aware of their [word indistinct] responsibility toward the Arab nation, the GCC states have exerted and continue to exert great efforts to mend the rift and purify the Arab atmosphere, for the Arabs have both a common destiny and common interests.

His highness, the head of state and chairman of the GCC's new session, continued: The seventh summit in Abu Dhabi will be an opportunity for me and my brothers, their majesties and highnesses, to review the efforts being made to reestablish solidarity among the brothers and to eliminate disputes.

UAE Leader Opens GCC Summit Conference

NC021601 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 1512 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Speech by Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, President of the UAE and chairman of the Seventh GCC summit, at the Intercontinental Hotel in Abu Dhabi — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate, brother servant of the two grand mosques King Fahd, brothers their majesties and highnesses, and their excellencies their aides, may God's peace and blessings be upon you.

It honors me and the UAE to welcome you among your kinfolk and brethren in your second homeland at this fraternal and blessed meeting. We have (?prepared for) this meeting since the beginning of our good efforts to serve the sons of this region and our Arab and Islamic nation. [words indistinct] the opening of the seventh session of this conference, we pray to God almighty to help us all to serve the interests of our Arab and Islamic nation.

The region's people are looking to this blessed meeting with great hope for strengthened cooperation, solidarity, and unity among the sons of our Gulf family, as well as prosperity for all. May God guide our steps in the service and benefit of all. May God's peace and blessings be upon you. I hope this meeting will fulfill the aspirations of the region's people and friends. Thank you. [applause]

'Closed' Session Ends

JN021848 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1808 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Nov (WAKH) — The GCC Supreme Council ended their closed session at 2000 UAE time today. During the closed session, their majesties and highnesses the leaders of the GCC states heard a report by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah who reviewed the GCC's activities and achievements since the sixth summit held in Muscat, as well as coordination among the GCC states in various fields.

WAM reports that the GCC leaders approved the summit's agenda which includes political, economic, and security topics. The leaders of the GCC states are scheduled to hold their first working session tomorrow, 3 November, when they will discuss the agenda.

Leaders Discuss Gulf War

JN031054 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1030 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Nov (WAKH) — 'Abdallah al-Nuwayis, under secretary of the UAE Information and Culture Ministry and the official spokesman for the seventh GCC summit, has announced that during their morning session today their majesties and highnesses the leaders of the GCC states discussed the Iraq- Iran war, freedom of navigation in the Gulf, and aggressions against oil tankers. In a statement to journalists at the conclusion of the first session of the seventh GCC summit, Al-Nuwayis said that the leaders also discussed the report submitted by the chairman of the GCC Ministerial Council.

GCC's Bisharah Discusses U.S. Talks, Gulf War

PM311135 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
31 Oct 86 pp 26-27

[Interview with GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah by Raghidah Dirgham in New York; date not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Hawadith*: You visited Washington while in the United States. Did you concentrate on security matters in your talks with the Americans, having met, in particular, with the U.S. assistant secretary of defense?

Bisharah: The purpose of the visit was to explain the GCC's mission and the situation in the region and discuss U.S.-GCC relations. The emphasis was on three aspects: the political aspect, the security aspect, and the economic aspect. Politically, our relations with the United States date back a long way and they are developing and based to a large extent on considerable interest in the affairs of the region. I found the United States highly understanding of what the GCC is doing and of its responsibilities as an arm of stability and security in the region. On the security aspect, I discussed with Defense Department (Pentagon) officials the GCC's preoccupation with matters of security, including the effects of the Iraq-Iran war, and terrorism, a phenomenon which we condemn and from which we have suffered greatly. We insist that the Gulf region should be one of the pillars of security and stability in the world. We realize how sensitive the region is and we realize that it cannot tolerate change by force. We believe that the ideal way of maintaining security and stability is acceptance of the status quo. We have suffered a lot and we, the GCC states, are taking measures among ourselves to keep terrorism out of the region.

The third aspect considered was economic cooperation between us and the United States. We held exploratory talks which will be resumed in December with a view to concluding a trade and economic agreement that would regulate economic relations between both sides on firm foundations. That, in brief, is what took place in Washington.

Al-Hawadith: The U.S. Administration has failed on several occasions to persuade Congress to approve the sale of arms to the Gulf states, including arms for Saudi Arabia and Stinger missiles for Kuwait. Did you discuss the question of arms sales to the Gulf states with the Americans during this visit?

Bisharah: We did not discuss any particular order but we did discuss the region's requirements for ensuring stability and security. It can be said in this context that we broached the question of the region's legitimate need for means that would meet its security and stability requirements. We say it frankly: The Middle East and Palestine questions are now a part of the U.S. local political scene. The U.S. Administration understands our position and the legitimacy of the GCC defense requirements necessary to ensure stability and security. It is our responsibility to persuade the broadest possible section of the U.S. public, media, and Congress to view the Gulf's security requirements in the light of the circumstances and needs of that region without making that a part of the U.S. internal political scene.

Al-Hawadith: You mean that Congress should stop linking approval of arms sales to the Gulf states to the positions these states take on the questions of the Middle East and Palestine? Do you mean that you are trying to separate the two issues?

Bisharah: I frankly mean that the Arab-Israeli conflict is a long conflict with its own philosophy, history, and rules. In the Gulf region our need is a result of the special circumstances created by the Iraq-Iran war. It also has something to do with the Gulf's special position in relation to the world economy. Therefore, we ask that these factors be taken into consideration and that Gulf requirements not be linked to the Gulf states' position on the Arab-Israeli conflict because this position is part of the general Arab framework.

Al-Hawadith: What did the Americans tell you about their assessment of the military situation in the region and particularly of Iran's ability to carry out its threat to launch a decisive offensive against Iraq? Do the Americans believe that there is a threat of the war extending to the Gulf states?

Bisharah: Regarding the possibility of the Gulf conflict expanding, it is our responsibility in the GCC to keep the Gulf region out of the Iraq-Iran war. It is true that we are affected by that war and its results and consequences, but our main concern, quite frankly, is to maintain the status quo and the balance of powers and work for the coexistence of all the Gulf states without power superiority of one side over another. A balance of powers is crucial and essential for the region's security and stability. As a matter of general assessment, we believe that force will not achieve any of Iran's objectives and demands. What achieves objectives is solving problems by peaceful means. We are confident of our ability to keep this war at bay and we have many channels to confirm that this confidence is justified.

Al-Hawadith: What about the second part of the question, namely assessment of Iran's ability to carry out its threat to launch a decisive offensive against Iraq?

Bisharah: No attack on Iraq will achieve results. We are sure of Iraq's capabilities, steadfastness, and ability. We cannot see any possibility of a change in the balance of powers.

Al-Hawadith: What if Iran did carry out its threat, would the Gulf states be mere spectators?

Bisharah: We are not a party to that war.

Al-Hawadith: And would not become a party, whatever happens?

Bisharah: The Gulf states are ready to defend their security and stability.

Al-Hawadith: Only that, even if Iran's policy led to Iraq's collapse?

Bisharah: That would be something of a nightmare that would turn the balance of powers upside down. We cannot tolerate an overturning of the region's balance of powers by Iran.

Al-Hawadith: What would you do then?

Bisharah: We would do what we can to maintain the balance of powers and the status quo.

Al-Hawadith: You are continuously talking about the status quo, but the status quo means the continuation of the war.

Bisharah: No, the status quo means respecting the borders we inherited, which have been proven to be legitimate, effective, and useful to all the GCC states and the states of the region. That is what is meant by the status quo. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Syria stands with Iran in its war against Iraq but at the same time it has played a part in containing the war geographically. How important is the Syrian role in preventing the war from spreading.

Bisharah: We in the GCC are aware of Syria's role and of its dialogue with Iran and the Iranian authorities, but we do wish the Arab states would all adopt a common Arab stand that would lead to an end to this war. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: In the GCC's view, are the Americans and Europeans doing enough regarding this war?

Bisharah: I cannot say they are doing enough. The United States is aware of our concerns and our mission. We believe that the U.S. attitude to the Iraq-Iran war is positive because it calls for an end to this war on the basis of the status quo, just as we do. As regards the EC, the general view there is that this is a difficult war that will go on for a long time and that the thing to do is ease its intensity. They say they are willing to do anything they can in that context, but we believe that the EC can play a bigger role than that. We believe that it would be a good thing if the EC were to issue a general statement urging an end to the war, respect for the territorial integrity of all states, noninterference, and nonuse of force. Why has this not happened? Because, in our view, the Europeans believe that such a statement would not achieve anything and might be counterproductive.

Al-Hawadith: The Soviets take into consideration the question of their return to Iran. Is their role positive, in your opinion?

Bisharah: The Soviets have played and are playing a positive and responsible part. A stable Gulf and a continuation of the status quo are in the interest of the Soviets. They have confirmed this to us frequently.

Al-Hawadith: What about China and the flow of Chinese arms to Iran?

Bisharah: We have raised this matter repeatedly with China which has frequently supported Security Council resolutions in favor of ending the war by peaceful means. This particular position will continue.

Al-Hawadith: Let us move to the question of the Middle East. What part is the GCC playing in this connection? You have been silent about this matter.

Bisharah: It is not true that we have been silent. We work for the Middle East cause within the Arab framework. The Middle East problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict are tackled in a collective Arab context. We act in that context and do not take unilateral stands. [passage omitted]

BAHRAIN

Turkey's Ozal Departs After Meeting Amir

JN310829 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0720 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Manama, 31 Oct (WAKH) — Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah received in Manama this morning Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is currently visiting Bahrain. Bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest were reviewed during the meeting. The Bahraini amir hailed the progress and development attained by Bahraini-Turkish relations. He stressed Bahrain's eagerness to promote relations with Turkey in political, economic, trade, and other fields. Attending the meeting were Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman al Khalifah, Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, and Transportation and Communication Minister Ibrahim Humaydan.

Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal left Manama for Dhaka this morning following a 2-day visit to Bahrain. He was seen off by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the ministers, and a number of senior Bahraini officials. During his visit, Ozal held talks with the Bahraini prime minister dealing with bilateral relations in various fields in addition to current Arab and international issues and matters of mutual interest.

KUWAIT

Red Sea Pipeline Reportedly Being Considered

JN020902 Kuwaiti AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 31 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* has learned from responsible sources that Kuwait is studying a project to establish a pipeline to export Kuwaiti oil through the Red Sea. These sources explained that in view of the dangers threatening the region and the escalation of the war of tankers, and in order to maintain the exportation of the set production rate of oil away from all obstacles, the competent sides have started preparations for the aforementioned project which will be implemented in the near future.

OMAN

Armed Forces to Receive Communications Network

LD011526 Kuwait KUNA in English 1400 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] London, Nov 1 (KUNA) — Oman's Armed Forces are to be equipped with a two million pounds communications network supplied by a British firm, it was announced here Saturday. This new system, due to go into service in July 1987, is to provide telephone communications links between Oman's air, land and sea forces.

The contract, the largest of its type won by the British group

Plessey in the Middle East, is for a network similar in concept to "Fastnet" — the latest communication system used to link the UK Army installations. Meanwhile, British forces will practice rapid deployment to the Middle East in a large scale exercise to be held in Oman during the last week of November.

The operation called "Swift Sword — Saif Saria", will involve all three UK services in the biggest deployment outside the NATO area since the Falklands War in 1982. British Defence Secretary George Younger is expected to fly to Muscat to watch the exercise.

PDRY

Officials Receive Returnees Following Amnesty

EA012155 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Excerpt] A number of people compelled by the bloody events of 13 January to leave the homeland returned this afternoon. They were led by Brother Muhammad Miftah 'Abd al-Rabb, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee, after they understood more clearly the nature of the abortive coup conspiracy led by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. They took advantage of the general amnesty issued by the presidium. They were received by Brother Sa'id Askari, member and deputy secretary of the Central Committee, and a number of officials. When he met them, Brother Sa'id Askari welcomed the returnees to the homeland and wished them a happy and quiet life among their families and relatives. [passage omitted]

Voter Turnout for Local Elections Detailed

EA031142 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the People's Supreme Council [PSC] Presidium, and chairman of the Higher Committee for Elections; announced the results of the second round of elections for the PSC and the fourth round of elections for the Local People's Councils [LPC] in a statement broadcast last night over radio and television. After the sorting committees had completed their work in accordance with the law, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas announced on behalf of the Higher Elections Committee the names of the elected members of the PSC. He said the number of citizens voting totaled 725,568, that is to say 89 percent compared to 77 percent in the last round of elections, which took place in 1983.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas announced the results of the fourth round for the LPC's in the governorates of the Republic and the names of the successful candidates in those councils. He said the percentage of those voting in the LPC in Aden Governorate totaled 80 compared to 62 in 1983; the percentage of those voting in the LPC elections in Lahij Governorate totalled 90 compared to 87 in 1983; the percentage of those voting in the LPC elections in Abyan Governorate totaled 84 compared to 71 in 1983; and the percentage of those voting in the LPC elections in Shabwah Governorate reached 89 compared to 81 in 1983. As for the Hadramawt Governorate, the percentage of those voting in the LPC elections in the governorate reached 93 compared to 89 in 1983, while in al-Mahrah governorate, the percentage of those voting in the LPC elections reached 81 compared to 74 in 1983.

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-YAWM Analyzes Role of Military Strength

JN021327 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 30 Oct 86 p 5

[Editorial: "Power and Principle"]

[Text] Military power has become a very important factor in gaining general respect, and those countries which possess military power have commanded worldwide respect. When it prepares itself militarily, trains capable human resources, and obtains modern military technology, Saudi Arabia does not think or plan to impose hegemony on others. Nor does it intend to flex its muscles. The sublime objective for which all peoples offer sacrifices is to protect the homeland's independence, safeguard its sons' accomplishments, preserve its wealth and prosperity, and defend it.

We take pride in the fact that other peoples and countries will not think that the munitions plant which was opened yesterday by Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, will be used for aggression or conspiracies. Saudi Arabia has always pursued an honest and strong policy of not allowing anybody to violate its territorial integrity and will respect every country which respects this policy. Saudi Arabia has become a living example of this principle which has been violated by many forces in the world.

According to our political terminology, establishing munition plants and training men are aimed at defending the homeland against those who would tamper with our security. It is a deterrent to all those who harbor malicious intentions against the homeland's unity and independence. This concept is consecrated by the graduation of new batches of qualified personnel and the determination of the homeland's sons to protect their country and sacrifice their lives for it. Their capabilities are treasured by the Saudi Government. We resort to science and technology to achieve that objective.

We take pride in the fact that our military power, no matter how large and distinguished it becomes, will raise no doubts in others. But those who harbor malicious intentions against this homeland will find themselves dutybound to reconsider their stands. They will find themselves unable to achieve their objectives and ambitions because we possess the means of deterrence and because we derive all our principles from the Islamic doctrine. Let there be continued offerings to this homeland and let there be continued stability on this land. We pray that our homeland may remain resolute and proud.

Senegalese Interior Minister Arrives on Visit
LD011009 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Ibrahima Wone, the Senegalese minister of the interior who supervises rural communities and municipalities, arrived in Riyadh today on a visit to the Saudi Arabian kingdom lasting a week. He was welcomed on arrival by the Saudi minister of municipal and social affairs, Ibrahim al-'Anqari and the Senegalese ambassador to the kingdom and a number of officials. During his stay, he will acquaint himself with a number of the cultural, industrial and constructional installations in the various parts of the kingdom. He will also have talks with a number of officials in the various governmental sectors.

UAE

Mauritanian Minister Arrives in Abu Dhabi
JN310801 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0545 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Oct (WAKH) — Ahmed Ould Minnih, Mauritanian foreign affairs and cooperation minister and Mauritanian President Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya's envoy, arrived in Abu Dhabi from Doha tonight on a visit to the UAE within a tour of a number of states in the region. During his visit, the Mauritanian minister is expected to discuss bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

President Receives Message From Mauritanian
JN010639 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2030 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Oct (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Mauritanian President Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya on bilateral cooperation. The message was conveyed by Ahmed Ould Minnih, Mauritanian foreign affairs and cooperation minister, when he was received by Shaykh Zayid today. (Bidbid ibn al-Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz), the Mauritanian charge d'affaires in the UAE, attended the meeting.

YAR

Foreign Minister Returns From Ethiopian Visit
JN311954 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign affairs minister, and member of the Standing Committee, returned to Sanaa from Addis Ababa this afternoon following a visit to Ethiopia during which he conveyed a message from brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam. In a statement to SABA', Dr al-Iryani said that he is carrying a reply message from Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Marim to brother leader Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Briefs

Dam Agreement Signed — An agreement to build an earthen dam in the Al-Hadha area in Sanaa Province at a cost of 32 million riyals was signed by the YAR Government and the Al-Murshid Corporation for Trade and Contracts at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries today. It was signed by Husayn al-'Amiri, minister of agriculture and fisheries and member of the Standing Committee, and the director general of the Al-Murshid Corporation. The minister told *Saba' News Agency* that the dam will irrigate 500 hectares of arable land and will replenish the subterranean water of the Sanaa basin, adding the dam will be 36.6 meters high, 264 meters long, and 147 meters wide at the bottom and 6 meters wide at the top. He said the dam's lake area will be 73 hectares with a capacity of 5.5 million cubic meters of water. [Excerpts] [*Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Oct 86 JN*]

One Dead, 48 Arrested in Asyut Clashes

NC010600 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] In Asyut, upper Egypt, 1 person died and 48 others were arrested by police in the wake of clashes between the security forces and extremists yesterday.

Interior Ministry Statement

NC011925 Cairo MENA in English 1950 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA) — An official Ministry of Interior source said that following today's weekly Islamic prayer ritual at the mosque of (Al-Qtariya) society in the city of Asyut, Upper Egypt, when [words indistinct] was addressing the worshippers, some extremist groups [words indistinct] in order to disseminate their extremist ideas among them and incite them to go against law and order. At this point (? the source) said, worshippers intercepted [word indistinct] and prevented them from achieving their objective. The source said a [word indistinct] then developed between extremist elements and [words indistinct] spilled over outside, which prompted the police force to intervene to have the situation in (?hand).

The source said the extremist elements [words indistinct] and worshippers. Fire shots were heard, he said, which obliged the police forces to deal with them to disperse them by using teargas, adding that the police forces managed to have the situation under control. He said [passage indistinct] pieces of [words indistinct] were siezed at the [word indistinct]. [word indistinct] said that at the entrance of the one of the buildings opposite the mosque, the body of citizen Ayman Ahmad Sabir was found with a shot wound.

The police forces, while handling the (?situation), did not use (?firearms), the source said. The source said the prosecution is undertaking investigations.

Badr: Opposition Papers 'Fabricate Lies'

NC311330 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA) — Interior Minister Zaki Badr has affirmed that the Interior Ministry bases its cooperation with Arab countries in the field of security on the belief that Arab security is indivisible. With developments in communication and transport, he added, crime is no longer simply a local issue. Therefore, the Interior Ministry cooperates with other countries, particularly Arab ones, in matters related to the police and security.

In an exclusive interview with MENA, the interior minister cited various forms of this cooperation. One example, he said, is an exchange of information and expertise. Several Arab countries send cadets and officers to train at Egyptian police academies. Egypt also dispatches police experts to teach in various Arab police academies. Another form of this cooperation is reflected in the Arab Organization for Combatting Crime, he noted.

In addition to general cooperation, Badr said that security can be promoted through bilateral ties. A few days ago, he stated, we signed two protocols for security cooperation with Jordan. One concerned the extradition of criminals, and the other dealt with residence permits for the nationals of one country who live in the other. Badr also cited bilateral cooperation with Sudan. He noted that the Sudanese interior minister will be visiting Cairo the day after tomorrow, Sunday, as part of ongoing efforts to promote bilateral ties.

Interior Minister Zaki Badr said that all Egyptians have unlimited respect and appreciation for His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan in light of his pioniering role in restoring ties with Egypt. The king's efforts serve to promote Arab solidarity and benefit the cause of Arab national struggle. His majesty, Badr added, has consistently demonstrated wisdom and statesmanship in dealing with diverse political currents both within Jordan and abroad.

Commenting on a report by one of the partisan papers, Badr affirmed that all Egyptians are aware of the brotherly stands of the Saudi Government and people toward the Egyptian people, as well as the shared beliefs and common interests binding the two nations. This is why it is inconceivable that I would say anything deprecating about either of these two brotherly countries, he added.

When asked to clarify what took place during his meeting with the youth of Alexandria, the interior minister replied that some students had expressed concern at the current state of disruption in the Arab world. They referred to the negative repercussions of conflicts among Arabs, citing the Syrian and Libyan stand on the Gulf war. He said: I told them that Arab leaders are capable of transcending the current crisis with their patriotism and good judgment. At this point, I referred to the efforts of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, His Majesty King Husayn, and various Saudi officials. To my astonishment, a published report misquoted me in a cheap attempt to reverse the meaning of my remarks.

Commenting on religious extremism, the interior minister stated: I have said that Egyptian members of extremist groups who live in several Arab and foreign countries finance the activities of these groups and give them support. I never said that Saudi Arabia or any another country finances or supports these groups. On the contrary, I pointed to the coordination between Egypt and many Arab countries in the field of security.

When asked about published reports to the effect that he had threatened to use the emergency law against university students on the occasion of student union elections, Minister Zaki Badr replied: These elections are governed by university regulations and supervised by the university administration. The Ministry of Interior does not interfere in these elections. They are subject to the supervision and guidance of university officials. He noted that the role played by university guards is to safeguard the students and ensure their freedom to cast their votes as they please.

Responding to a question about published reports to the effect that the interior minister had instructed mayors and village officials to appeal to citizens to vote in the Consultative Council

elections, Minister Badr said: My instructions were to advise the citizens not to respond to the opposition's call for boycotting these elections. Such a boycott impedes democracy, not to mention the fact that it is illegal. This is particularly true in light of the fact that the citizen's right to exercise this duty is guaranteed by the constitution. It is a task required by law, which has stipulated punitive measures for abstainers. In its capacity as the Authority in charge of implementing the law, it is therefore natural for the Interior Ministry to enlighten the citizens and to make them aware of the need to assume their duty of voting. But there is a difference between the citizen's exercise of this nationalist duty and his freedom of choice. In previous elections, he added, there were intensive information campaigns by the Interior Ministry to urge the citizens to vote. I believe that it is the duty of mayors and village officials, who are subject to the Interior Ministry, to advise citizens of their duty to vote.

Commenting on the substantial voter turnout during the recent Consultative Council elections, the interior minister stated: I believe that this was a natural response to the opposition parties' intensive calls for boycotting these elections. As is known, the NDP was the only party to participate in these elections. Since the party only required 20 percent of the votes to win the elections, it did not matter if this percentage were 30, 50, or 100 percent. The interior minister continued: In this respect, I would like to say that if we are to judge the voter turnout we must not just examine big cities like Cairo and Alexandria, which witnessed the highest percentage of voter abstention. We should instead examine the rural areas of Egypt where there was a certain amount of agreement. This was the reason for such a high average. In addition, the opposition parties began to level accusations of tampering with results before the elections had even started. A judgment had been rendered on this issue before the elections even began.

Replying to a question about the factors which generated tension between the opposition and himself since the very first day he assumed office, the interior minister said: I can reaffirm my belief that the opposition represents one of the basic pillars of every democratic system. Opposition institutions are legitimate and play their role in accordance with the constitution. I simply cannot pursue a hostile line against the opposition except when it violates the law. I am the person in charge of ensuring that law in society is respected. I have no personal differences with the existing opposition parties in Egypt. This is poignantly evident by the fact that the majority of reports published by the opposition newspapers against me are punishable by law. However, I never thought of resorting to the judiciary. I am always prepared to condone things concerning myself, but I have no right to condone matters which affect the law. This is the right of society.

Commenting on the opposition's hostile campaign against him and the reason he has remained silent about it, the interior minister stated: I am not responding to this campaign because I have observed that the opposition newspapers lack objectivity. These papers fabricate lies. We tried to rectify their reports, but they insist on their stands and refuse to accept facts. They simply seek to achieve personal objectives and use methods such as extortion and arm-twisting which I totally reject.

When asked whether there is a chance to construct bridges of understanding and cooperation with the opposition, the minister replied that the chance does exist but it is incumbent upon everyone to abide by objectivity, ethics, and the provisions of law.

Responding to a final question on the Interior Ministry's position with regard to current party practices, Zaki Badr said that the freedom of opinion and expression, as well as that of public gatherings, are guaranteed by the provisions of law and the constitution. This is reflected by what the opposition newspapers are publishing.

The interior minister affirmed that the rights of individuals and citizens are fully guaranteed. Security prevails throughout Egypt. He noted that it is the right of any citizen who differs with him, regardless of the nature of this difference, to present his complaint about any security issue. This complaint will receive all the necessary attention and investigation. In this regard, I can say that the emergency law will not be applied to the parties or their newspapers despite all provocations and deviation from the national line.

Criminal Extradition Pact With Israel Rejected

NC031051 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Jeddah, 3 Nov (MENA) — The Saudi newspaper *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* reported today that Egypt has rejected an Israeli request to conclude a security agreement between them providing for the extradition of criminals as part of the process of promoting normalization between the two countries.

The paper quotes reliable sources in Cairo as saying that Israel has justified this request by claiming that its purpose is to protect both countries' diplomats, particularly following the repeated attacks on Israeli envoys in Cairo and threats made to some Egyptian diplomats. The foregoing report was transmitted by QNA.

AL-SAFIR: Over 12,000 Egyptian Prisoners in Iran

NC031024 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 31 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Cairo — (*Al-Safir*) — Well-informed government sources said here yesterday that the Egyptian Presidency has received a report from the Foreign Ministry placing the number of Egyptians taken prisoner by Iran at 12,372. Of this total, 3,000 refuse to return home, as they have joined the Shi'ite faith and are married to Iranian women. The Iranian authorities have helped them find work on small collective farms.

The report also notes that several prisoners are fighting at the front, but this time for the Iranians.

Negotiations With World Bank Open in Cairo

NC021631 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — Economic talks between Egypt and the World Bank opened here today. Discussions will revolve around the Bank's loan program to Egypt for 1987 and projects

financed by the bank. Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, met today with (Alberto Fafila), director of the Egypt department at the World Bank. The two officials reviewed priority sectors of the national plan for economic development that could be financed by World Bank loans. The talks also focused on Egypt's request for three loans from the Bank totaling $800 million: $350 million for the electricity sector; $250 million for the agriculture sector; and $200 million for industry.

In a statement to MENA, (Fafila) expressed hope that the World Bank's delegation could prepare its report on the bank's loan program for Egypt for the coming year during the current visit to the country, which will last for 3 weeks. (Fafila) arrived in Cairo yesterday, leading a delegation from the World Bank including experts in the field of production.

Mubarak Welcomes Swedish Monarch for 3-day Visit

NC011420 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA) — King Carl Gustaf of Sweden and his spouse, Queen Silvia, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 3-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The king and queen were accorded an official reception at the Al-Qubbah republican palace, where the military band played the Egyptian and Swedish national anthems.

President Mubarak and the king then reviewed the honor guard which greeted the guest. [passage omitted] President Mubarak and his wife accompanied the monarchs to the republican palace, remaining with them for a while. [passage omitted]

Dinner Speeches Exchanged

NC012103 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak and his wife hosted a dinner at the Al-Qubbah Republican Palace this evening, in honor of King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden and the delegation accompanying them. President Mubarak gave a speech at the dinner, welcoming the king and queen. He said: This visit is a token of the special intimate and friendly relations between Egypt and Sweden. We are working together to bolster Egyptian-Swedish relations and strengthen cooperation in various areas, including the generation and distribution of energy, housing, communications, and the protection of the environment. The president affirmed: Our people are grateful for Sweden's support of Egypt in its negotiations with the IMF and other international organizations.

He went on: Together we are seeking to ease world tension and eliminate the possibilities of a nuclear war breaking out. We also favor the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in various parts of the world, and particularly in our region. We both agree on the need to change the current world economic system and condemn apartheid and racism in South Africa. We urge Iran and Iraq to halt the devastating war in the Gulf. We appreciate your support for our efforts to establish a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East. The President said: We are looking forward to the talks that we are going to have. We are confident that these discussions will make a considerable contribution to the strengthening of bilateral cooperation, for the good of both of our countries.

The dinner was attended by the speaker of the People's Assembly, the prime minister, the speaker of the Shura Council, the deputy prime ministers, several cabinet ministers, the governor of Cairo, and the Egyptian ambassador to Sweden.

In his response, the king of Sweden thanked the president and people of Egypt for the generous welcome and warm hospitality accorded to him and his party since their arrival. He said: Egypt has always played a prominent role in international relations. It has pursued an active policy under the leadership of President Mubarak. Not for a single moment have we doubted that Egypt is the voice of peace in an area dominated by tension and hostility. We can all bear witness to the search for constructive solutions. We heartily applaud Egyptian policy and are following with interest and appreciation Egypt's efforts to transform this spot of the world into a region where people can coexist peacefully. We fully realize that the achievement of such a goal is not easy, as it requires the right atmosphere. We are endeavoring to support these efforts through our bilateral diplomacy and the United Nations. The king noted the missions to Egypt which were led by King Charles XII. He added: Cooperation between Egypt and Sweden has increased in various fields, particularly regarding economics. We are deeply interested in Egypt's long-term development plan. We are pleased to be playing a modest role in this important process by cooperating with Egyptian experts in several sectors, such as energy supply, construction, and agricultural and industrial production. This cooperation will undoubtedly benefit both our countries.

Talks Begin 2 Nov

NC020940 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Swedish King Carl Gustaf met privately for 20 minutes at the Presidential Palace in Al-Qubbah this morning. They were later joined by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Mats Hellstrom, Swedish minister of agriculture; 'Abd al-Rahman Ahmad Mar'i, Egypt's ambassador to Sweden; and Olof Ternstrom, Sweden's ambassador to Egypt.

Members of the Egyptian and Swedish delegations also held a round of talks. The Egyptian delegation was composed of Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy; ambassador 'Abd al-Hadi Makhluf, an official at the Foreign Ministry; Dr Mustafa al-Fiqi, presidential secretary for information and follow-up; and the Egyptian ambassador to Sweden.

The Swedish participants at this session included the Swedish minister of agriculture, the Swedish ambassador to Cairo; Jan Eliasson, head of the Foreign Ministry's political department; and (Jan Elias), head of the Foreign Ministry's protocol department. The Swedish king arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 5-day

visit to Egypt.

'Abd al-Majid Comments on Talks
NC021310 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — Following the round of talks held by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Swedish King Carl Gustaf today, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that developments in the Middle East, peace initiatives, and bilateral relations were discussed. 'Abd al-Majid noted that the Egyptian-Swedish talks will be resumed tomorrow at the Foreign Ministry.

Ghali, Swedes Discuss Africa
NC021735 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met today with the Swedish delegation accompanying his majesty the king of Sweden, led by Mats Hellstrom, the Swedish minister of agriculture.

During the meeting the two sides made a comprehensive review of their countries' views on important issues of common interest. Minister Ghali explained Egypt's efforts to give momentum to the peace process. The two sides also reviewed the economic situation in Africa, the need to assist the African peoples, and the Egyptian role in this effort. The situation in South Africa and the need to maintain the current pressure on the racist Pretoria government in a bid to achieve Namibia's independence and end apartheid were also discussed.

Ugandan Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo
NC311448 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA) — Ugandan Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi and the members of his delegation arrived in Cairo this morning for a 5-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. In a statement, the Ugandan official said he was happy to be in Cairo, which he considers his second home. He noted that he has brought a verbal message for President Mubarak from the Ugandan president.

Mukiibi explained that the goal of his trip is to renew relations between Egypt and Uganda and that his country is interested in bilateral cooperation in economics, trade, and technology. He pointed out that the two states are involved in a large number of joint projects, with emphasis on agriculture and electricity. Turning to the regional situation, the minister said that Uganda favors a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem and asks that the Palestinian people's rights, including that of self-determination, be respected. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Sees African Ministers
NC011011 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Ibrahim Njoya, the Cameroonian minister of youth and sports, who is currently visiting Egypt. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-Ahad Jamal al-Din, chairman of the Higher Council for Youth and Sports. The Cameroonian minister said afterward that he had conveyed a personal message from the Cameroonian president to President Mubarak. The message deals with bilateral relations, which, according to the minister, are excellent and strong. The message also refers to the gratitude of the Cameroonian president, government, and people for Egypt's noble stand during the lake catastrophe, an incident that claimed 1,750 lives.

It was confirmed during the meeting that the joint Egyptian-Cameroonian committee will meet in January to sign a cooperation agreement on youth and sports. President Mubarak also received Ugandan Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mikiibi and his delegation today. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Ugandan ambassador in Cairo were present at the meeting.

Ugandan Comments on Meeting
NC011039 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 Jan (MENA) — Following his meeting with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today, Ugandan Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi said that he had conveyed a verbal message from Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni to President Mubarak. The message, which deals with bilateral relations, expresses the Ugandan president's best wishes to the Egyptian president and people. The Ugandan minister noted that the meeting involved a discussion of the various aspects of bilateral cooperation. He pointed out that Uganda presently needs to promote this cooperation, particularly in trade and technology. [passage omitted]

Delegations Begin Talks
NC011456 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA) — Official talks between Egyptian and Ugandan delegations began at an expanded meeting at the foreign ministry today. The Egyptian delegation was headed by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. Ugandan Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mikiibi led the Ugandan group. Attending the talks on behalf of Egypt were Tharwat Fahmi, irrigation ministry first under secretary; Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the African Department; and a number of senior officials in economic and cultural affairs. The Ugandan ministers of foreign trade, energy, and industry were also present.

Dr Ghali said that Egypt and Uganda are Nile Basin countries. He stated that the peoples of the two countries are linked by relations of close friendship and that in the talks new areas of cooperation will be sought with the aim of achieving progress and prosperity in both countries. He expressed his full satisfaction

with the way the discussions have gone so far.

Lutfi Meets With Ugandans

NC021543 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi received in his office today a Ugandan delegation including four ministers: Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi; Industry Minister Stanley Tumwiine; acting minister of Energy Anthony Butele; and the minister of the Presidency. During the meeting, developments in the Middle East, Egypt's efforts to reach a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East, and the situation on the African continent were discussed. The conferees also discussed promoting bilateral cooperation in various fields. The meeting was also attended by Daudi Taliowaka, the Ugandan ambassador to Egypt.

Ghali Hosts Banquet for Ugandans

NC021941 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has praised the strong ties linking the Egyptian and the Ugandan peoples. He stressed the need to coordinate efforts by the two states to help resolve African issues and achieve prosperity for the African people. He also noted Egypt's efforts to bring about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, as well as Uganda's role as a member of the Nile basin group in promoting cooperation among member-states.

Ghali made these remarks during a dinner banquet this evening in honor of the Ugandan delegation. Ibrahim Mukiibi, Ugandan foreign minister and head of the delegation, gave a speech in which he emphasized his country's eagerness to consolidate cooperation with Egypt in various fields. He stressed Uganda's support for finding a just solution to the Middle East problem on the basis of the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Mubarak Meets Senior Aides on Economy, Education

NC021353 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held an expanded meeting at the Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace this morning, attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy Prime minister and minister of planning. Also present were Finance Minister Dr Salah Hamid; Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif; Minister of Economy Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali; Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development; Dr Naji Shatlah, minister of supply and internal trade; Dr Fu'ad Sultan, minister of tourism; Eng Jamal al-Sayyid, minister of state for war production; Mansur Husayn, minister of education; Fathi Muhammad 'Ali, minister of higher education and scientific research; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has stated that the president stressed during the meeting that it is necessary to improve Egypt's educational policy, as well as all of the curricula and techniques applied at various educational levels in Egypt. In this respect, the president stressed the need to lay down a new policy on education that seeks comprehensive improvement. The government must work to adopt a program to achieve these objectives, so that a new generation capable of shouldering its responsibilities will be fostered. The president listened to two reports from the ministers of education and higher education on the policy governing students' entry into universities. He was also briefed on the economic sutuation and the ongoing negotiations between Egypt and international economic institutions. The issues of production projects and supply commodities were also discussed in the meeting. President Mubarak issued directives to the members of government instructing them to intensify their efforts to achieve agreed upon goals within the framework of a timetable.

Lutfi on Economic Issues, Camp David Accords

NC011650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, 1 Nov (MENA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has stated that President Husni Mubarak's rule depends on overwhelming public support and that its primary feature is integrity. He said: There can be no retreating on democracy in Egypt. Our relations with Moscow are good. Dr Lutfi denied rumors that the United States has offered to settle Egypt's debts in return for being granted a military base and said that President Mubarak has stated more than once that these rumors are groundless.

In an interview with the Lebanese magazine *Al-Usbu' al-'Arabi* published today, the Egyptian prime minister said: The Camp David accords have not chained us. He stated that Egypt has not withdrawn from its pan-Arab role, nor will it do so. He went on: We have tried several times to coordinate with Syria in order to concert the peace efforts but it flatly rejects any coordination. We consider the PLO to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Dr Lutfi noted that the most important achievement is to have set the Egyptian economy on the right path. He pointed out that the consumer open-door policy phase has now completely ended, and that there is no room for investment in anything but production.

In response to a question on the political and economic decision-making process in Egypt, Dr Lutfi said that President Mubarak's rule depends on the overwhelming support of the people who elected him to the presidency. He noted that the primary character of President Mubarak's rule is integrity. This means that no exceptions can be made, nor can there be any favoritism. Asked about the chances of an international peace conference being held, given that Israeli Prime Minister Shamir, the PLO, and the United States have rejected the idea, Dr 'Ali Lutfi stated that Shim'on Peres, during his visit to Egypt, supported the convening of the international conference in his capacity as

Israeli prime minister, not as an individual. Dr Lutfi said: We are dealing with governments, not with individuals. The United States has not rejected an international conference in principle, but has certain reservations which are negotiable. There are some PLO officials who favor a conference within the framework of the UN resolutions.

With regard to Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union, Dr Lutfi declared: Our relations with Moscow are good. We are expecting an economic delegation soon, so that outstanding issues in this area may be settled. The Soviets support the concept of an international conference, and we consider it important that they participate.

On the Camp David accords, the Egyptian prime minister said: We adhere to the accords, as a result of which we have been able to recover our oil and the canal, and concentrate our efforts on the development process. Dr 'Ali Lutfi noted that Egypt has not withdrawn from its pan-Arab role. This is clear from the current efforts to promote the concept of an international conference and preparations for it, and from the attempts to bring about coordination between Jordan and the PLO.

Asked whether the Egyptian economy has improved since he assumed the premiership in September 1985, Dr Lutfi replied that the most important achievement was to have set the economy on the right path by means of an economic reform program, the implementation of which began a year ago. Positive effects will take some time to appear in agriculture, industry, energy, reduction of the deficit in the balance of payments, and the general budget. This program will eventually lead to an increase in the supply of commodities and stronger control over prices. Regarding the open-door policy, the Egyptian prime minister stated that the phase of the consumer open-door policy has now completely ended and that anyone who is after profit has no alternative but to invest in the production area. We encourage those who make profits and contribute to the national economy, he said. Dr Lutfi denied rumors to the effect that the United States has offered to settle Egypt's debts in return for acquiring a military base, and pointed out that President Mubarak has already said, on more than one occasion, that these rumors are without foundation.

Ghali Interviewed on Palestinians, Gulf War

JN021759 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 30 Oct 86

[Interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali by Qamar Shah Dhu al-Faqar in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Dhu al-Faqar] Regarding the Palestine question, there are several concerns over the continuation of the situation as it is. How do you assess the situation?

[Ghali] Actually, there are several factors that have a negative effect on the sound action regarding a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question. To begin with, there are the elements of the Arab and Israeli rejection, there is also the deterioration of the Arab situation, the Israeli intransigence, the obstacles resulting from the form of the coalition government ruling in Israel and its effects on the serious moves toward peace, in addition to international developments and the big powers' interests in the region. All of these are interrelated factors which directly affect us. However, this must not stop us from exerting efforts. As you know, there will be no peace, stability, or development in our region without a solution to the Palestine question. We should arrange our cards in view of the situation. In my opinion, we should begin by defining a clear strategy to be agreed upon by all the parties concerned regarding what is required. I mean the two major parties, the Jordanians and the Palestinians. Here lies the importance of the 11 February 1985 agreement as a pillar for this action.

This is first, and second, there must be an Arab action to support this approach away from contradictions and differences which will only contribute to freezing the situation as it is. Third, we must exploit the current atmosphere to give a push to the peace process because there is, for the first time, an official Israeli approval of holding an international conference, and there is an international consensus that this conference will be the necessary and natural beginning of a comprehenisve solution. Here, we must not concentrate on futile procedural differences which affect our cause. Let us make use of the current impetus and put matters on the right course.

[Dhu al-Faqar] Is 1987 the year of negotiations?

[Ghali] This is what we are seeking to achieve. The objective is clear and we will not divert from it. The objective is to achieve the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. This is the strongest reply to the waves of violence threatening our region and the world. [passage omitted]

[Dhu al-Faqar] Mr Minister, another question is on the Gulf region and the dangers threatening it, chief of which is the Gulf war. How do you assess the current situation?

[Ghali] This war has only negative consequences. First, it exhausts the warring sides' potentials and prevents them from focusing their efforts on a solution to our major cause, namely the Palestine question. Second, this war prevents international support for our cause. This has reached a point where many international sides exploit our internal wars as a pretext for refusing to achieve a comprehenisve peace. Third, the continuation of the current deteriorating situation will have negative consequences on the region's stability and security. Fourth, we must not forget that this war reactivates internal contradictions which we do not need.

[Dhu al-Faqar] What is Egypt's stand on this war?

[Ghali] we are against war and for peace. We oppose the continuation of war between two Islamic states which are members of the Nonaligned Movement and belong to the Third World. Egypt cannot continue to be far from any developments that would affect the security of the Gulf region and its states. Moreover, Egypt will not stand idle in case matters developed in a manner that would threaten the security of states with which we have strong fraternal ties. [passage omitted]

Paper Objects to Linking Arabs With Terrorism

NC310903 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA) — In its editorial today, the *Al-Ahram* newspaper underlines Egypt's strong objection to attempts by certain circles to link terrorism with the Arabs. Egypt has a right to be circumspect and suspicious about the tendency of some foreign media to impress international opinion with the idea that the Arab world has become a major manufacturer and exporter of terrorism.

The paper wonders how the Arab world will react in defense of the image of the Arabs in the eyes of the world. The answer to this question, it affirms, is action on two fronts. First, there must be an active diplomatic effort throughout the world, and particularly in Western Europe, to rebut these false allegations. Second, and more urgently, an Arab summit should be held at the earliest possible opportunity to isolate and punish any Arab regime which embarks on irresponsible practices that will only worsen the image of the Arab people in the eyes of friends and foes alike.

Gulf War 'Most Important Issue' at GCC Summit

NC022248 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* and *Al-Akhbar* emphasize that the most important issue, to be a priority topic at the Gulf summit, which began in Abu Dhabi yesterday, is halting the Iraq-Iran war, which is threatening the security and stability of the entire region. In commentaries appearing in their Monday issues the two papers call on the Gulf states to adopt a clear-cut stand on this war. [passage omitted]

Al-Ahram says the GCC states have proposed several formulas for peace and various initiatives for ending the war, starting Iraq and Iran on the path to achieve the interests of their two peoples and eliminating the dangers inherent in the continuation of the conflict between them. [passage omitted]

Al-Ahram says the Gulf states can do a great deal to force the aggressor, who has rejected all calls for peace, to listen to reason in light of the factors of effective pressure these states can very clearly employ; whether by supporting Iraq on the grounds of its being the party subjected to the aggression or by applying a blockade against Iran on the grounds of its being the aggressor party that is rejecting peace. [passage omitted]

Coptic Pope Rejects Religious Extremism

NC311539 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Coptic Pope Shinudah III has highlighted his rejection of religious extremism, noting that its adherents, who employ weapons and violence, are a threat to society. He stressed that religion cannot be imposed by coercion, and that domination and the forced acceptance of opinions are intolerable. In an interview to be published tomorrow by *Al-Usbu' al-'Arabi*, Pope Shinudah declares: The sole concern of Egypt's Copts is to keep their equality with the Muslims and to avoid being seen as second-class citizens. He adds: Egypt is not Lebanon, and no one can impose any suspect plans on us.

USSR Union Delegation Confers With Trade Leaders

NC011756 Cairo MENA in English 1730 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, Nov 1 (MENA) — The secretary general of the Soviet Central Committee of the Federation of Workers in the fields of agriculture, agricultural industries and food [word indistinct] expressed willingness today to resume trade union relations with the Egyptian General Federation of Trade Union of Workers in the field of agriculture. An invitation was directed to Mukhtar 'Abd al-Hamid, chairman of the General Federation, to visit Moscow namely during the session of talks between the two countries trade union federations representatives that was held here.

They also reviewed activities of both trade unions and fields of cooperation between their two federations besides coordination in the different fields. The Soviet trade union delegation, currently on a visit here, expressed willingness to cooperate with the African Federation of Trade Unions of Workers in the field of agriculture that held its congress here last week and elected Mukhtar 'Abd al-Hamid as its chairman and moved its premises to Cairo. The Soviet trade union delegation arrived here last week and took part, as an observer, in the African Congress of Workers in the Field of Agriculture.

Students Federation Denounces Arrests in Libya

NC021440 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1240 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — The Cairo branch of the Libyan Students General Federation has denounced the massive campaign of arrests that has taken place in Libya in the last few months and the Libyan authorities' savage and immoral torture of more than 500 detainees, resulting in the martyrdom of many of them.

This came in a statement issued by the Cairo branch of the Libyan Students Federation today. The statement added that Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's cronies paraded seven of these detainees on television on the evening of 15 October. They forced the detainees to falsely confess that they are imperialist and Zionist and enemies of the Libyan people. The statement pointed out that the demagogic committees and people's congresses concocted by Al-Qadhdhafi continue to hold marches calling for the execution of these strugglers. The statement appealed to all nationalist forces both inside and outside Libya to stand and face the criminal tyrant and to rid the Libyan people of his evil practices. It also appealed to all Arab, Islamic, and international organizations interested in human rights and freedoms to do their best to prevent Al-Qadhdhafi from continuing his criminal acts and savage executions, which are taking place at a time when the effects of the U.S. attack on the Libyan people, resulting from Al-Qadhdhafi's reckless policy, have not yet been eradicated.

It should be recalled that the branches of the Libyan students federation in the United States and the FRG have issued similar

statements in condemnation of the recent campaign of arrests in Libya.

Measure Adopted to Thwart Asylum Seekers

NC021921 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — It has been decided to hold the passports of citizens from nine states traveling to Europe and America before they board planes to prevent their asking for political asylum in the United States and European countries. The offices of aviation companies at Cairo International Airport have received instructions from their headquarters abroad to obtain and hold the passports of citizens from Afghanistan, Iran, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, India, Pakistan, Sudan, Chad, and Bangladesh before they board their planes. The passports are to be handed to the authorities at the point of destination. The decision was made after many instances of citizens' from these states tearing up or concealing their passports in toilets and then asking for political asylum in European and American states.

AL-THAWRAH Questions Velayati's Damascus Visit

JN020841 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (INA) — An Iraqi newspaper has affirmed that the visit of the Iranian regime's Foreign Minister Velayati to Damascus which is the second in a month falls within the framework of coordinating conspiracies against Iraq and the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. In an article today, *Al-Thawrah* says: Velayati is visiting Damascus this morning while his regime is licking the wounds of its military and political defeats and while the situation in Iran is worsening in an attempt to revive the tripartite alliance, which includes the Tripoli regime.

Al-Thawrah adds: The dream of the rulers of these three capitals to export anarchy and instill sedition and fighting in the Arab region to serve Zionist and imperialist objectives will continue to crash on the rock in the eastern flank of the Arab homeland. The paper concludes: The visit of the Iranian foreign minister to Damascus for the second time in a month only confirms the perturbed present and dark future that face two regimes joined by a suspect alliance.

Communiques, Reports on Fighting With Iran

Bombings Kill 1, Injure 52

JN311808 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,424 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 31 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the wise leadership God has bestowed upon it, with its noble people and valiant Armed Forces, and with its unlimited resources, great Iraq will continue to be impregnable and stubborn in confronting the adversaries. No matter how much the Khomeyniites insist on prolonging the war, the coming days will further weaken them and we will continue to maintain our land, sovereignty, our revolution's accomplishments, and our honorable aspirations.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah continued their combat activities, inflicting losses in enemy men and equipment and disrupting the enemy's engineering works. Our units also destroyed one Poclain excavator, one vehicle, and two infantry positions, and burned one ammunition dump and one motorcycle, killing its rider.

2. One of our units in the V Army Corps northern sector opened fire on an enemy patrol which tried to approach our forward positions and forced it to retreat after killing or wounding some of its elements. In other parts of this sector, one infantry position and one SPG-9 gun emplacement were destroyed. The crewmen of the gun emplacement were killed.

3. Our units on the VII Army Corps front delivered effective strikes against the enemy units opposite them, burning four ammunition dumps and one vehicle and destroying one gun emplacement.

4. Three vehicles and one shovel [preceding word in English]were damaged and one infantry position was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

5. Once again the rascal Khomeyniites commit a new crime against our civilian citizens and their property, thus expressing through cowardly acts a vile mentality, a spiritual degeneration, and barbaric behavior. These are qualities which continue to distinguish this stray clique from the rest of mankind. At 0635 today, 2 enemy aircraft raided purely residential areas in the city of Al-Kut in the Wasit Governorate injuring 32 citizens, including 23 children and 5 women. The incident also demolished or damaged 18 houses and 10 civilian cars. The despotic clique also shelled the valiant city of Basra with long-range artillery injuring 3 children and 2 women, and damaging 22 houses, 1 primary school, 1 shop, and 7 civilian cars. The enemy's shelling of the halabjah district yesterday evening led to the martyrdom of 1 citizen; the injuring of 15 citizens, including 6 women and 1 child; and the demolition of or damages to 20 houses.

Thus, the rascal Khomeyniites are only adept at directing their weapons against children. However, our valiant Armed Forces, with their huge quantitatve and qualitative capabilities, are fully prepared to mete out a deterrent punishment to the Khomeyniite gang in a manner that is compatible with its heinous crimes at the time deemed proper by our wise leadership. Mercy to the martyr and quick recovery to the injured. God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 October 1986

'Large' Maritime Target Hit

JN011308 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1258 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 November — At 1145 today, Iraqi warplanes launched a successful air raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast. In a statement to INA, an Iraqi military spokesman stated that the attacking aircraft scored an accurate and effective hit on the martitime target and returned safely to base.

Iran 'Torturing' POW's

JN011334 Baghdad INA in English 1205 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, Nov. 1, INA — Iraq asked the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) to contact the Iranian regime to allow the committee's representatives to visit the Iraqi prisoners of war (POW's) to protect them and ensure their rights in accordance with the international laws and conventions.

In a memorandum delivered by the Iraqi Foreign Ministry to the representative of the ICRC in Baghdad, Iraq stressed that the Iranian regime is continuing its practices in torturing the Iraqi POW's to force them to appear on TV to say something in which they do not believe. These brutal methods as well as torturing the

Iraqi POW's physically and psychologically by the Iranian regime totally violate the Geneva conventions on war victims and also violate the simplest rules of human treatment.

Diplomats Visit Shelled Areas

JN011642 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Basra, 1 Nov (INA) — This morning the representatives of fraternal and friendly diplomatic missions in Iraq visited the residential areas that were the target of Iranian artillery shelling in Basra, southern Iraq. The diplomats were briefed on the damage and destruction Iranian artillery shelling caused to hospitals, schools, kindergartens, citizens's houses and their properties which reflect the Iranian regime's rancor against the Iraqi people. They were accompanied on the visit by the Al-Basrah governor and a number of officials.

They also visited the wounded in hospitals and toured the markets and public places in the governorate's, and were acquainted with the high morale of the governorate's brave sons and their defiance of the Iranian aggression. During a meeting with the diplomats, Mizban Khadr Hadi, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and secretary of the southern organization office, affirmed that the Iranian regime's crimes will only intensify the Iraqi people's determination to defend Iraq's beloved land. He noted the steadfastness of Al-Basrah's sons in the face of the Iranian regime's crimes.

Kurds Execute Two Pilots

LD011803 Tehran IRNA in English 1710 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 1, IRNA — Iraqi Kurdish Muslim Peshmerga [Antigovernment rebels] executed two Iraqi pilots who had participated in recent bombardment of Iraq's northern provinces, according to reports reaching here Saturday. In their statement, the Peshmerga described the execution of the pilots as "a warning to their colleagues who are involved in massacring the innocent civilians in Iraq and Iran."

The reports also said that following Fath-1 offensive carried out deep inside Iraq on 11 October, fuel provision is still disrupted in Iraq's northern provinces. After the operations, Iraqi regimes summoned security agents and governors general of Al-Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk provinces for questioning, said the reports.

Maritime Raid, Shelling Cited

JN011806 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,425 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continued their combat activities, inflicting further losses on the aggressors. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Continuing to implement the great people's decision not to leave any resources or capabilities in the hands of the Khomeynite rogues that may enable them to continue the war and aggression, our gigantic Air Force planes launched a successful raid at 1145 against a large maritime target near the Iranian coast scoring an accurate, effective hit. Afterwards, our brave eagles returned safely to the homeland with God's care and protection.

2. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector opened fire with various weapons on enemy positions and managed to destroy a heavy caliber gun, killing all those who manned it. Two ambulances were seen evacuating them. Moreover, three enemy soldiers were killed, another was wounded, and two vehicles and one ammunition dump were destroyed elsewhere in the same sector.

3. One hostile tank was destroyed and its crew were either killed or wounded in the VI Army Corps sector east of Maysan. An ambulance was seen evacuating the casualities.

4. The soldiers of the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah used artillery to halt the enemy's engineering works and destroyed two infantry positions and one ammunition dump.

5. One machine gun, one ammunition dump, and one infantry position were destroyed and a quantity of weapons were seized in the V Army Corps northern sector.

6. One ammunition dump and two personnel shelters were destroyed, one enemy soldier was killed, and one infantry position was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

7. A quantity of weapons were seized and two firing positions were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

8. Demonstrating their opposition to the war, a number of Iranian military personnel and civilians sought refuge with our frontline positions at the battle fronts and were safely evacuated to the rear.

9. Last night and today the criminal enemy used long-range artillery to shell residential areas in Basra and the Halabjah and Sayyid Sadiq districts. The hostile shelling led to the martyrdom of 3 civilians, including a child and a woman, injured 24 civilians including 6 children and 2 women, and demolished and damaged a number of houses. Mercy to our martyrs and a quick recovery to the injured, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 November 1986

Communique No 2,426

JN021743 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,426 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their glorious defense of the homeland and the people's dignity, inflicting further losses on the

aggressors. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. With their effective tank and artillery fire, units of our II Army Corps central sector dealt successive blows to the enemy units facing them and inflicted further losses on them. Twelve enemy soldiers were killed, others were wounded, and several infantry positions were destroyed.

2. Our brave men in the I Army Corps northern sector continued their courageous activities against enemy units, killing four enemy soldiers and wounding others, and destroying three positions, an observation post, and one large ammunition dump.

3. Our units of the III Army Corps east of Al-Basrah continued to engage enemy positions, troop concentrations, and engineering work. Our units damaged several enemy engineering vehicles rendering them unserviceable, and inflicted the following losses on the enemy: the destruction of three machine gun positions and the killing of those manning them; the destruction of five infantry positions and the killing or wounding of those manning the positions; the destruction of one observation post; the setting of one ammunition dump on fire; the destruction of one large vehicle; and the destruction of a grader [preceding word in English].

In another part of the same sector 10 enemy soldiers were engaged, and some of them were killed.

4. In the VII Army Corps sector our brave fighters, using all of their weapons, engaged enemy troop concentrations and vehicles, and hit enemy weapons inflicting further losses on the enemy. They also destroyed one enemy tank, one observation tower, and three weapon emplacements, killing all of the occupants.

5. Two infantry positions were destroyed in the VI Army Corps Sector east of the Tigris.

6. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan dealt heavy blows with their tanks to the enemy positions facing them. They also destroyed one ammunition dump.

7. The criminal enemy, using long-range artillery, shelled residential areas in the Halabjah district and its environs wounding 9 civilians, including 1 woman and 2 children, and destroying 10 houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 November 1986

'Readiness' Will Foil Attack

JN031038 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) — A high-ranking Iraqi military commander has affirmed that if the Iranian regime repeats its offensives on Iraqi territory it will only reap further bitter defeat that will bring closer its inevitable fall. In a statement to *Al-Qadisiyah* published today, Lieutenant General Thabit Sutlan Ahmad, commander of the IV Army Corps, said that the Iraqi forces' readiness will foil any plans prepared by the Iranian regime. He added that Iraq will always be victorious and that the Iraqis have made preparations to deal to destructive blow to the Iranian regime, to inflict heavy losses on it, and to destroy its military machine.

Physician Expelled For Exempting Men From Combat

JN021441 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] The RCC has issued a decision stipulating the expulsion of physician Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Qasim Wajih from service. Following is the text of the decision:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Decision.

In accordance with the rules of provision A of Article 42 of the Constitution, the RCC, in its 1 November 1986 session, decided the following:

1. To expel physician Lt Col Muhammad Qasim Wajih from service.

2. The defense minister shall implement this decision.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, RCC chairman.

It has also been decided to seize the aforementioned lieutenant colonel and to refer him to the revolution court because of his betrayal of the responsibilities entrusted to him by attempting to exempt soldiers eligible for the military service from working in (?combat) units.

It has also been decided to [passage indistinct].

'Aziz, 'Arafat Discuss Ties, Council Meeting

JN011905 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Nov (INA) -- Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz met here this evening with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and discussed with him the cordial, developing relations between Iraq and the PLO and the results of the Arab League Council meeting recently held in Tunis. 'Aziz reiterated Iraq's firm support for the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The meeting was attended by Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister: the deputy chief of the Arab Liberation Movement's RCC Bureau; and the Foreign Ministry under secretary.

Minister Confers With Turkish Industry Minister

JN021153 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1102 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (INA) — 'Aziz Salih Hasan al-Numan, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform met with Turkish Industry and Commerce Minister Cahit Aral and the accompanying delegation today. They reviewed scopes of cooperation and the exchange of expertise in the various agricultural fields as well

as ways of promoting this cooperation to serve the interests of the two countries. The meeting was attended by the Turkish ambassador in Baghdad.

Yasin, Turkey's Aral Hold Talks

JN021559 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1405 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (INA) — Subhi Yasin, Iraqi minister of industry and minerals, met here today with Cahit Aral, Turkish minister of industry and commerce, and his delegation. They discussed ways to promote relations of cooperation in the industrial and economic fields between the two neighborly countries.

Officials Meet GDR, SFRY, Turkish Ministers

JN011706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Nov (INA) — Finance Minister Hisham Hasan Tawfiq met here today with GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker and the accompanying delegation. They discussed ways to promote and develop financial and banking cooperation to serve the interests of the two friendly countries. In another development, Iraqi Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud received here today SFRY Minister of Construction (Dusan Miklank) [Name and title as received] and Turkish Industry and Commerce Minister Cahit Aral. They discussed aspects of cooperation between Iraq and these two countries and ways to promote this cooperation for their mutual benefit.

Ramadan Receives GDR, Brazilian Ministers

JN021705 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker and the accompanying delegation today. They discussed bilateral relations and the importance of expanding and promoting them in all fields in the service of joint interests. The meeting was attended by the GDR ambassador in Baghdad. The first deputy prime minister also received Jose Castelo, Brazilian minister of industry and commerce [title as heard], and his delegation today. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations and expressed profound satisfaction at their promotion in all fields. The meeting was attended by the Brazilian ambassador in Baghdad.

King Husayn Speech to Parliament 1 Nov
JN011348 Amman Television Service in Arabic
0917 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Speech by King Husayn at the opening of the fourth ordinary session of the 10th Jordanian parliament in Amman — live]

[Text] In the name of God Almighty, I open this ordinary session of your esteemed parliament. I greet you and express to you my deep happiness about the close cooperation between the legislative and executive powers. I express my appreciation for the tremendous achievements, thanks to this cooperation, during the previous session and the extraordinary session that followed. I voice my pride in the fruitful efforts which this esteemed parliament exerted in successive sessions to consider the accumulated provisional laws during the past years when your parliament was suspended — draft laws which you discussed and ratified in addition to the draft laws which the government presented to you last year and this year. These laws were necessitated by the requirements of development and modernization, sincerely reflecting the aspirations of the executive power and its desire to realize the noble aims of our society, whose landmarks we outlined in the letter of designation to the prime minister.

While following the work of your parliament during these sessions both during the meetings of its committees and during its plenary sessions, I was convinced of the soundness of our march and firm constitutional parliamentary policy. In light of this confidence in our parliamentary system of government, a new electoral law was issued in harmony with the increase in population and the modern administrative divisions, taking into account the principle of equality of representation in both banks of Jordan. The new law also reflects my government's determination to provide an opportunity for increased participation by our people within the framework of decentralization and in support of the local government throughout the kingdom.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives, I consider the opening of our esteemed parliament an occasion to reflect on the blessed Jordanian march and to evaluate its landmarks and achievements. Since assuming my responsibility I have continuously followed its phases, seeking to correct it through my letters of designations to the successive Jordanian Governments.

Today I would like to refer to the many accomplishments which I view with satisfaction. We can say without pretensions that Jordan, thanks to God, has scored great achievements in the field of general services and comprehenisve development. These achievements spread over our chaste land, benefiting our beloved people. These achievements became the talk of international forums and a good example to be followed in the developing countries. These achievements and gains are now natural and factual realities. It is our duty to entrench these gains and build our structure on their bases. We should add further gains to them. The future generations, which will enjoy them, should express their appreciation for them by expanding and protecting them because of the tremendous efforts that were exerted to achieve them.

From here, I ask the educational institutions and media to explain the dimensions of these achievements and their significance so they can be incentives for further production and good performance.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives, the first priority of my government is to preserve national security, both on the domestic and foreign levels, and to strengthen this security and protect it from being tampered with. We must be committed to the supremacy of law and order because people's security and their lives, property, and dignity are constitutional, humanitarian rights. Only by ensuring securing security and stability, standing up to threats and challenges, irrespective of their source, can we hope to develop and progress and realize a better life.

The Almighty has privileged us by being the defenders of the longest confrontation line, protecting ourselves and our Arab nation against the fiercest colonial aggression ever known throughout history. This can only be accomplished through our constant strengthening of the Hashemite Arab Armed Froces. In fulfillment of our duty and responsibility, we should maintain their strength and continued to provide them with the most advanced arms and equipment from all available sources. Our Armed Forces have always been our hope and the guardians of our homeland. They are the symbol of our national unity, reflecting the healthy cohesion of the various sectors of our society. At the same time we are moving forward rapidly in training the popular Army throughout the kingdom as a support for our Armed Forces in the defense of our homeland against foreign conspiracies and threats.

Internal cohesion in our country remains the basis for stability and development and the major supporter of our valiant Armed Forces. This cohesion can only be built and strengthened in a safe and secure society. The achievement of this goal constitutes the main concern for our security apparatus which my government is continually developing and providing with all that it needs in terms of advanced equipment, modern means, and effective systems.

As for the supremacy of law and its continuous modernization, my government reaffirms its commitment to the inviolability, independence, and administration of our judicial authority. The judiciary has always received, and will continue to have, our constant attention to enable it to realize its noble objective of upholding justice. Within this context my government has endeavored to achieve harmony between laws and socioeconomic development. My government has established new courts of law throughout the kingdom and special chambers to deal with cases of bad checks being written, insurance, and civil status. It has also drafted a proposal for a new supreme court, independent of the Court of Cessation. It has further drafted the proposal for a Jordanian judicial institute to provide our judicial body with well-qualified personnel. It has also drafted a law for a Jordanian arbitration commission for the speedy settlement of disputes and another dealing with civil litigation procedure.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives, my government is constantly preoccupied with providing the basic needs for efficient public services for the benefit of the individual whom we hold, as everyone is aware, at the center of our attention. It is always striving to modernize his environment and enrich his life with values and high principles.

We have achieved great success in the educational field, unique in our region. Compulsory education reaches all our sons and daughters of school age. Schools are now widespread in our cities and villages. We are now, in quantity, on a par with the advanced countries. Now that our education infrastructure has been established to enhance the potential of our Arab citizens in their belonging to their nation, faith, heritage, history and culture, we should concentrate on improving the quality and opportunities in the educational system. In this regard, my government has undertaken a review of our educational policies to further improve textbooks, syllabuses, and programs, to open more laboratories, libraries and workshops, to introduce computers in schools, to train efficient managers of education, and to decentralize educational administration in general. The Council and Ministry of Education constantly examine social and economic trends with the purpose of monitoring the relationship between education and employment opportunities in order to provide the necessary trained manpower to meet the needs of our comprehensive development plans.

My government has also made significant strides in expanding higher education throughout the kingdom while stressing the need to improve the quality of education. It established the new University of Science and Technology, added the civil branch to Mu'tah University, and approved the establishment of private universities. The number of students enrolled in higher education prorgams in Jordanian universities increased by 50 percent.

A new community college of engineering professions at Al-Tafilah began this year. This is in addition to another to be established in Ma'an under the 5-year plan. The Ministry of Higher Education has set the bases to upgrade standards at community colleges in an effort to prepare mid-level technicians capable of carrying out their jobs efficiently. To this end, and as an incentive to students to follow professional specializations at these colleges, links have been established between those colleges and the universities. Applied exams, within the comprehensive examination, for different professions and specializations were held for the first time in an effort to measure students' practical knowledge and ability to perform well. To provide proper academic and scientific counseling, lists of foreign accredited universities are continuously issued. The ministry and the Council for Higher Edcuation are continuously studying the system and its institutions to deal with legislative, regulatory, and administrative shortcomings. Our principal aim will remain that of giving Jordanian citizens the opportunity to distinguish themselves in knowledge, experience, contribution, and belonging.

My government is engaged in an extensive and continuous effort to improve public health services. We have accomplished a great deal in basic health care, especially with regard to immunization and especially against deadly child diseases. In this respect, UNICEF and the World Health Organization have acknowledged our achievements. Long strides have also been made in primary medicine. Jordanian doctors were the first in the region to carry out a heart transplant. As a result of this progress, Jordan gained international recognition and was elected to the chairmanship of the World Health Assembly. My government has started to prepare for the construction of five new hospitals in Irbid, 'Ajlun, Al-Tafilah, Al-Karak, and Amman. This is in addition to the many health centers already established in different areas of the Kingdom. The government has also continued to regulate the consumption and classification of pharmaceutical products in addition to monitoring prices and quality. The government has amended a number of health regulations covering, for example, the Jordanian Medical Board, health insurance, and the Higher Health Council, whose example has been adopted by many countries. Our central aim remains that of providing our citizens with a clean, healthy environment, and medical care for everyone through the setting up of a comprehensive national health insurance plan, towards which we are moving slowly but surely.

The government has continued its efforts in the field of social services by supporting voluntary social work for the handicapped and the elderly. It has also enhanced training opportunities for members of needy families. Your assembly has already passed the National Assistance Fund Law which will allow the government to deal with cases of the less fortunate through a larger state effort in cooperation with the private sector. This is to assist cases of the poor and the needy, and to ensure a minimum level of income to all needy Jordanian families. The government, with the concerned authorities, continue to work on the comprehensive social survey which would help to achieve the fund's national aims.

My government accords youth care serious attention. In view of the high rate of our young population, and in spite of the establishment of numerous cultural, social, and sports' clubs, it is still necessary to enhance the young's activities, talents, and hobbies. Excellence should be properly cared for. My government has already referred to your August assembly a new youth law to raise the standard of services by enhancing coordination between official and private efforts.

My government is going ahead with its investment policy and care for the Awqaf. This will also include care for the Muslim holy places; the regulation of religious guidance, instruction, and edict; and the proper functioning of the mosque, since it is the primary Islamic institution. In this respect, the new Religious Instruction and Guidance Law has been enacted and the government has put forward a clear policy for mosque construction and care throughout the Kingdom. It also facilitated the Hajj procedure and began to place memorial plaques on historical sites. It completed the necessary design work for five new Prophet Muhammad Associates' Mosques which will be constructed next year.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives: Public services provided by the government are not limited to education, religious guidance and instruction, social and health care, youth, and justice. On the contrary, they go much further, especially in the consideration of modernizing other services and spreading them among all sectors of Jordanian society. The government's achievements in this respect have been in the expansion of the drinking water network in all governorates. As water means life, the government has planned that drinking water should reach every community by the end of the 5-year plan. Tariffs have been reduced. The government is preparing a new water distribution policy on which a long-term strategy will be based. This will take into account the various uses of water by households, agriculture,

and industry. The government aims to go ahead with the construction of water recycling stations in major Jordanian cities.

The government's achievements include an increase in electric power generation and an expansion of power lines enabling electricity to reach all those residing in the cities, and the great majority of those in the rural areas. The construction of the first stage of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station has been completed. The government has also reduced electricity tariffs and extended preferential rates to export industries so that their competitive edge is enhanced.

My government continues its persistent exploration of oil in the kindom. The discovery of limited quantities of oil in the Al-Azraq region has aroused the interest of international oil exploration companies and their desire to carry out additional prospecting work. Your August assembly has already approved the agreements made by the government with two well-known companies in this field. The government will make serious efforts to exploit the abundant oil shale rocks next year. Utilization of this source will take the form of either retorting or direct combustion to generate electricity.

The government has also achieved the expansion of the installation of modern telephone exchanges and the provision of direct dialing services to many cities and villages. Work is continuing in stages to link up the remaining areas. With the expansion of the domestic network, Jordan is now in direct dialing link with many Arab and foreign countries.

The government's achievements also include the expansion of individual and group housing projects, especially those of the housing corporation, occupational housing, and urban development.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives: Because we are concerned with the security of the citizen and his dignity, and just as we provide him with public services, we are also eager to achieve further growth in national income, and raise living standards and the level of savings and investment. Jordan has used scientific planning as the mode for the serious effort to raise incomes to achieve socio-economic development. My government will present the new 5-year plan to an international conference for appraisap and support. For the first time, my government has adopted the concept of regional planning and asked local leaders to put forward governorate and regional plans to expand public services and concentrate on productive projects. This wide public participation in planning, execution, and follow-up will have the desired effect in achieving these goals. The setting up of a special fund within the Towns and Villages Development Bank will provide the necessary funds to the greatest number of productive projects in cooperation between the public and private sectors.

To achieve real growth in income, the government will work for:

1. Increasing agricultural production to allow for a greater level of food security. In this respect, the government has applied appropriate agricultural patterns in irrigated areas and has increased the cultivated areas. Having proved the economic feasibility of cereal and fodder production as well as livestock production — through modern methods, the government has leased large areas of land for this purpose in south eastern Jordan to private companies at token rates. The government is about to finalize the distribution of arable land to the deserving Bedouin population.

It is also going ahead with other agricultural projects, namely: the development of the Al-Zarqa basin, the highlands and the Hammad regional project. Forestry and the planting of fruit trees are also being encouraged. This is in addition to the construction of storage dams, the extension of the East Ghhawr Canal, and the exploitation of the underground water in Wadi 'Arabah.

Accompanying the expansion of agricultural areas and livestock production, the government is determined to reward agricultural producers and to further provide them with incentives to sustain their production and contribution. In this context, the government has always supported the farmer and is committed to buying certain crops at preferential prices. It also undertook to relieve the debt burden of farmers by rescheduling these debts on a border basis and according to actual needs, and writing off interest payments for this year.

2. Increase in and protection of industrial production, the expansion of industrial estates, and the avoidance of dumping. My government was careful to rectify the position of major industrial concerns facing financial, technical, and administrative difficulties. Their capital was restructured, loans rescheduled, and similar concerns merged. The government took suitable protective measures against imports competing directly with approved local industries while monitoring standards, quality, as well as prices. Having finished the construction of the Amman industrial estate, the government will begin work in other areas, commencing in the Irbid Governorate, so that the socio-economic benefits are spread among the regions.

My government is continuing its efforts to deal with the chronic trade deficit and its pressuring effects on our foreign exchange reserves. It will continue to limit luxury imports and those similar to local ones. It will work to increase exports through bilateral agreements with sisterly and friendly countries, as well as through granting special credit facilities to exporters. At the same time, my government will work persistently to review various economic legislation in accordance with the requirement of the development plans. This will include the encouragement of investment and import regulations.

3. Continued attention will be given to the tourism sector. This includes the continuation of surveying, exploration, numbering, and maintenance of antiquities in the Kingdom. Internal tourism will continue to be encouraged. Internal transport linking different sites of historical interest will continue to be modernized.

4. In the transport sector, the government will continue to improve links connecting different areas of the Kingdom, namely between areas of production and areas of population. This will take the form of completion, enlargement, and maintenance of main, secondary, and rural roads. The government will work to renew the railway line linking the phosphate mines and the Aqaba Port to raise the transport capacity. The separate passenger terminal at Aqaba Port will also be completed. At the port, an international coastal telecommunication station will also be

built to ensure a satisfactory level of communication with ships at sea and to transmit weather reports.

In civil aviation, the government has already established an air radar control center in the Amman air region. To enable landing at all times irrespective of weather conditions, Aqaba Airport will be equipped with a main and auxiliary radar system. The government has always devoted special attention to Alia. The latter has already established an advanced and large engine maintenance and repair center capable of meeting Arab airlines' needs in addition to those of Alia. Gradually, Alia's fleet will be modernized and its international network expanded.

My government has already dealt with the internal trucking sector and solved most of its basic problems.

5. Because of its special status in development, the governemnt has devoted special attention to the construction sector. It gave Jordanian contractors and consultants priority in the design and execution of construction projects, and will also issue a construction code. It has referred to your August assembly the draft law dealing with construction contractors aiming at organizing and supporting this sector.

This has been an active year full of different productive activities in all fields. To give this free country its bright outlook, my government has striven to distribute its effort equitably among all sectors of the country.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives: In the shadow of the present depressed world economic situation, the nature of current international economic relations has left deep rooted negative effects on world trade, prices of raw materials, the oil market, and exchange rates. This has deepened economic challenges facing most countries, particularly developing ones. In this disordered and clouded economic atmosphere, we were able, with God's grace, to deal with the negative effects of the situation in an efficiently flexible and condident manner. We have surpassed many difficulties while our principal economic indicators remained in their historically natural trends.

Because of our central geographical position, and our openness to the world, and because of our close relations with others, my government fully realizes the effects of new and successive regional and international economic events on the Jordanian economy. It closely follows and monitors events to achieve the highest degree of adaptation in cases of sudden difficulties and to prepare a suitable atmosphere conducive to the resumption of the development effort. Experience has evidently shown that our set economic path, based on regulated freedom, private initiative, and competition, is the sound one enlightening the road ahead in achieving our goals. Relying on the axioms and the basic pillars that gained us an unshakable long experience in the structure of our national economy, my government has taken a series of concerted decisions and measures to enhance our sound economic path.

Since my government assumed its responsibility, it has made large strides in strengthening the links between the private annd public sectors. It has worked on deepening the role of the private sector in the development process. It also broadened its horizons on all possible aspects of investment, including the sharing of the ownership of some public sector institutions after they are converted into public companies, thereby increasing the opportunities of providing efficient services to the public with minimal bureaucracy. To provide a forum for dialogue and the exchange of ideas among the private and public sectors, and to share in the economic decision-making process, the government has recently formed a new consultative economic council.

Of the main issues of concern to my government today is one that deals with new forces in the labor market causing structural unemployment. These forces have arisen as a result of the excess in the rate of growth of the labor force over that of the rate of growth in the economy and the natural rate of population growth. This is an addition to the imbalance between the numbers of university and community college graduates, and the available job opportunities. Furthermore, certain job opportunities are no longer considered desirable. Unemployment would further rise as a result of adverse regional economic conditions. To deal with this situation effectively, my government has formed a ministerial committee encompassing relevant ministries and specialized departments to devise suitable proposals for providing new opportunities for jobseekers among graduates.

The 5-year deveoopment plan has emphasized the efforts needed to reduce unemployment rates as much as possible through the suitable preparation of newcomers in the labor market. At this juncture, reference should be made to the government's efforts in the area of vocational training. Eight new vocational training centers with a capacity for 3,000 trainees have already been established and more centers are to be opened raising the total capacity to 5,000. Fully aware of the situation of Jordanians working abroad, my government has accepted their requests and recommendations made during their two conferences. These include the extension of the Jordanian social security system to benefit those workers.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives: The success of our services and our socio-economic projects largely depends upon the availability of sound administration, wise leadership, and factual information, as well as giving greater importance to local government, decentralization, and field work. To this end, the government has reinstituted the Royal Commission for Administrative Development. The commission has taken long strides in studying administrative departments and the legislation regulating their powers and responsibilities.

Undoubtedly, municipalities have a central role to play in local government. A plan, to be implemented during the next 5 years, has already been formulated to enhance their functions, taking into account the marked increase in the demand for municipal services at a time when municipal revenues have been lower than expenditures. My government has sought to modify the Municipalities Law in an effort to face changing situations arising from duplication of responsibilities and from the expansion of municipal boundaries, especially those in the city of Amman. The aim now focuses on the establishment of the Greater Amman Council comprising the mayor of Amman and the mayors of surrounding cities to ensure unison in planning, regulations, administration, supervision, and the implementation of large joint projects. This is to be achieved within a transitory period after which the

municipalities will return to perform their role in the approved decentralized framework.

The administrative reform process requires the installation of a national data bank equipped with a large computer, the establishment of a project and services follow-up department, and the training of managers capable of guaranteeing prompt, positive results at minimal cost. This applies to both the public as well as to the private sectors. Administrative reform is not an antidote imported from outside; rather, it is a persistent effort shared by citizens and officials. It is our good fortune that decisionmakers in both the public and private sectors belong to the same people and are the true believers in its goals and morals. They are at a high level of specialization and expertise and are capable of raising the level of performance. There is no administrative system that does not allow for reform and innovation. Our goals will be to monitor performance and efficient service, to ensure integrity and accountability, and to place the right man in the right position.

We need an advanced system of information. In view of the importance of the media, my government was careful to enhance the position of the media institutions, modernize their equipment and programmes, as well as train their personnel. The government has begun to implement a new comprehensive radio network to ensure world-wide transmission on various wavelengths. In the field of the press, it has been reorganized on a wider basis from personal ownership to public companies.

In this context, and in accordance with the constitution, my government has emphasized its policy of guaranteeing the freedom of the press within the law. The freedom which we uphold and care for is the responsible freedom. It is the freedom which does not threaten the national security of the state and which does not abort its policies in various fields but discusses it out of concern for the general national interests and to realize what is possible. It is the freedom which the democratic world understands and appreciates, and to which some would like to refer every time the issue of freedom of expression is raised. They seem to forget, or ignore, that press freedom in Western democracies has a limit which it does not exceed. It is the same limit which we always remind them of: that of national security and the ultimate national interest. It is natural that the conditions in each country determine the extent of that limit. Otherwise, freedom of expression becomes freedom to subvert. Responsibility gives way to irresponsibility, and diversity of opinion becomes a conflict in personal interests.

The freedom which we treasure and care for in Jordan is the freedom that stems from the peoples' feeling of their deep responsibility towards their country and nation. It also comes from the tradition of participation which we have deepened since assuming responsibility by ensuring open doors between the people and the institutions, between one institution and another, and between members of the public and the institutions and myself. It is this tradition which we deeply respect and uphold. It is this tradition that allows us to always explain the guidelines of our policies and their aims to the people directly or through the professionals concerned with public affairs.

Members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives: The Palestinian question is the axis of our policy and our main concern. It is our worry and obsession. It constitutes a part of us just as we are a part of it. We and the Palestinian people share the same historical experience, whether we like it or not. We shall continue to sail together until we reach the shore of safety and liberation, God willing, undaunted by sophistry and skepticism.

We, before anybody else and more than anyone else, face the tragedy of the Israeli occupation and its repercussions for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In shouldering such a confrontation we do not believe that we are being better than anyone else, or that we shuld be taking credit, or that we should use it as a means to acquire gains for ourselves. It is a national duty that we carry out willingly despite the difficulties. It is a national [qawmiyah] trust to which we are committed despite its burden. It is a historical responsibility which we willingly shoulder, its gravity notwithstanding. The rights of the Palestinian people are always present in our minds and conscience, and the objective of saving the land and the sanctitites is entrenched in our thoughts and hearts. [applause] A cause to which we are attached to such an extent is bound to reflect on all aspects of our life, permeate our planning and action, and govern our Arab and international relations and policies.

When I addressed you last year at the opening of the concluded parliamentary session, we were in the midst of our political movement on the basis of the 11 February accord and the Fes summit resolutions. We sought to articulate a concept for an international conference to be convened for peace in the Middle East. This movement continued within the Arab and international context until last February when the efforts of my government clashed with the stand of the PLO leadership on Security Council Resolution 242 — which we agreed with the PLO — to adopt as the basis for convening the international conference. Since this position has led to the termination of an important and serious stage of the Jordanian-Palestinian political action, I had to explain what had transpired and to define our position in this regard. I did so in my address to the nation on 19 February 1986. In that address I presented a detailed account of all that took place, giving a comprehensive analysis of the Palestinian issue, our view of its various dimensions, probable developments and our decision to end the coordination with the PLO leadership.

Naturally, our decision to suspend coordination with the PLO leadership does not affect our position regarding the PLO, the Palestinian instatitution which represents the Palestinian people. In addition, the decision does not affect our organic relationship with the Palestinian cause or our commitment to liberate the land and the people and to struggle for the restoration of their legitimate national rights.

Accordingly, my government continued the political and diplomatic movement in accordance with the constants governing our position regarding our action within the Palestinian context. To ward off suspicions that usually grow in an atmosphere of different interpretations and disagreement, I find it useful to reiterate these constants:

1. Jordan is not an agent [wakilan] of the Palestinian people and

does not agree to be so.

2. Jordan is not, and will not be, the substitute for the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

3. Jordan is committed to the Arab summit resolutions, especially those of the Rabat and Fes summits of 1974 and 1982 respectively.

4. The way to a peaceful settlement lies in the convening of an international peace conference on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, attended by the five permanent member states of the Security Council, together with all parties to the conflict, including the PLO.

5. Jordan will continue to support the Palestinian people in the occupied territories by virtue of its direct link with the occupied Palestinian land and because of its national responsibility. This will be carried out within Jordan's means and in a manner which is not prejudicial to its national security, which constitutes an inseparable part of Arab nationl security.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives: My government continued its political and diplomatic movement within the Arab and international contexts on the basis of those principles. This was in pursuit of the aim unanimously agreed on by Arab nation, namely, the attainment of a comprehensive, just, and durable peace that guarantees the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territoiries and guarantees the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. We will not allow stagnation to prevail, nor will we act unilaterally.

What is more dangerous than the status quo is the provision of the means to support it. Among such provisions is one for a concerned party to take the position of an unconcerned spectator, indifferent to what takes place, confined to rhetoric, and passing juidgments, and unable to do anything but accept what the future will bring.

The only effective answer to such negativism is in moving and building together, moving on all fronts and building in all spheres. Political movement based on clarity of vision in differentiating between constants and variables, ensures the ability to ascertain what takes place in this world. It is also the means to monitor changes and openings. It defines the possibility of benefiting from them and employing them to serve a purpose. Otherwise, opportunities are lost and the unacceptable status quo is strengthended. We should always remember that others act in accordance with this truism for they have their own interests to serve and their own concerns to look after. Unless we counter their actions, the political equation between the parties will change to the advantage of the dynamic party at the expense of the static one. We must not always be on the receiving end. we must take the initiative and develop it.

This is our conceptual understanding of the importance of political movement upon which my government has acted and will continue to act.

At the last session, my government acted on two fronts:

The first was aimed at mobilizing the Arab and international effort to articulate a clear and unified understanding for convening an international peace conference for the Middle East to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council together with all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO.

The second was aimed at developing ways and means to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in their occupeid Palestinian land.

My government was able on the first front to revive the interest in the international conference. After a lull that lasted 9 years, the international conference today has become the center of political efforts and diplomatic contacts. It has become an acceptable context for the solution of the Middle East crisis in a comprehensive and just manner. My government will continue its efforts to arrive at a formula acceptable to the concerned parties, be they the five permanent members states of the Security Council or the parties to the conflict.

As you recall, last year Jordan proposed the convening of an international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council together with all parties to the conflict, including the PLO. Some concerned states adopted a negative attitude toward this conference. Foremost among them was the United States. But this American attitude has progressed. The United States accepted the principle of convening the conference provided agreement can be reached on the method of its work, jurisdiction, and those participating in it. The Soviet Union's position was based on limiting the participation to the Soviet Union and the United States in addition to the parties to the conflict. But the Soviet Union has lately accepted to participate in an international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council, in addition to the parties to the conflict. It proposed the formation of a preparatory committee to be composed of the five permanent members to prepare for the conference. France supported the proposal. Currently the discussion revolves around the subject of the preparatory committee. Some states and concerned parties presented their ideas on this subject. One proposed the formation of the committee from the five permanent members and the concerned states. Another proposed the formation of the committee from the five permanent members and the parties to the conflict. A third proposed the formation of the committee from the states concerned with the five permanent members as observers. A fourth proposed the formation of the committee from the five permanent members with the concerned states as observers. One party to the conflict proposed the formation of the committee from the parties to the conflict only.

In view of this situation, we had to make our opinion known through our contacts with the concerned Arab states and friendly countries. We told them that if it was possible to form the preparatory committee from the members who should participate in the international conference, that is, the parties to the conflict together with the five permanent members, why not convene the conference directly without a preparatory committee. But if the view for preparation prevails, we support the Soviet Union's view of forming the preparatory committee from among the five permanent members only. In other words, the discussion has now gone beyond the question of convening the conference, since this

is approaching unanimity. What is under discussion is how to prepare for it. We hope that discussion of this subject will end soon in order to concentrate on the convening of the international conference itself.

My government approached the EC states to explore the possibility of those states undertaking initiatives to narrow the gap between the American and Soviet views in this regard. These contacts are being continued.

As for the second front — that of developing ways and means to support our people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip — my government has formulated a plan for the development of the occupied Palestinian land that is essentially based on the strategy laid out by the 1978 Baghdad Arab summit. We have benefited from the assessment of the previous experience in support of steadfastness over the last 19 years. As you know, honorable senators and representatives, steadfastness support is the only option available to us in the no war, no peace situation to strengthen the affirmation of the Palestinian identity on the Palestinian land, as the central fact which gives legitimacy to our struggle for the recovery of the national rights of the Palestinian people. This is the fact that has been unanimously agreed to by all the Arab states. Based on this fact, they support Jordan's policy, which we have followed since the war of 1967 and allocated funds for it. Let me make it clear that steadfastness support does not constitute, and cannot be a substitute for, a just and comprehenisve solution.

You may recall, in my opening address at your last session, my warning about the deterioration in the conditions in the occupied territories and the dangers threatening the entire Palestinian cause if the Palestinian people under occupation were left to wilt and disintegrate in their economic, social, and cultural fabric. I called for an emergency Arab meeting to discuss these dangerous conditions in the manner they deserve. That meeting never took place. In addition, some of the Arab countries did not fulfill their commitments to the steadfastness support fund. Because of this, and in light of the assessment of previous experience in the steadfastness support method, my government decided to formulate a comprehensive development plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Previously, the method followed was to respond to requests submitted by individuals, institutions, and associations within the limits of the fund. This method proved to be insufficient and inadequate since it dealt with the Palestinian people in the occupied land in a fragmented manner and not integrally and comprehenisvely. This method of steadfastness support was closer to charity than to a systematic method of strengthening the structure of the Palestinian entity and the identity of its people. Thus it was necessary to rectify the outlook and the method to harmonize the action with the intention.

Despite the soundness of the outlook, the sincerity of the orientation, and the validity of the methodology, there were some doubting voices here and there. We were not surprised by these voices since some emanated from those who capitalized on the occupation as a means for profiteering. Others emanated from those who perfected the art of changing positions with the change in their posts. Others emanated from those who always found it easier to pronounce slogans while taking no action. We would like to say to them all that their motives are apparent and that their strange utterances will not keep us from forging ahead and carrying out our national responsibilities to support the steadfastness of our people who remain rooted in their homeland, thus preserving the Palestinian Arab identity through deeds rather than claims and pretensions.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives: On the Arab level, my government continued to open the doors and windows to the various fraternal Arab states out of its belief in the need to expand the dialogue so as to bring about a situation that enables the restoration of Arab solidarity and the revival of joint Arab action.

By the grace of God and thanks to the cooperation of the brotherly Arab leaders, we revived and developed bilateral relations with each Arab state individually. We formed joint governmental committees with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, Morocco, and Tunisia. These committees meet on a regular basis to deliberate and make decisions to further mutual interest. It is our hope that bilateral relations will develop in such a manner as to lead to a collective understanding which will restore Arab solidarity to its proper place.

Bilateral relations — positive though they may be — cannot be a substitute for collective Arab action. We coordinate with the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in all that concerns our nation and two countries. We thank Saudi Arabia, under the leadership of our brother, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for the continued support and the fulfillment of its commitments to us. Within this context I would like to convey our thanks and appreciation to the fraternal Arab states, members of the GCC, for their continued contribution to the support of Jordan's steadfastness which represents the forward Arab frontline. We also coordinate and cooperate with the Arab Republic of Egypt, through my meetings with its noble Arab leader, my brother, His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, [applause] to discuss general and main Arab affairs.

We also Coordinate and cooperate with the Syrian Arab Republic, through my brother, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, in matters relating to overall Arab affairs, particularly our joint position regarding peace requirements and the international conference. We coordinate and cooperate with the Iraqi Republic, [applause] through my brother, His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, [applause] especially in regard to our support for the just Iraqi position on the international arena, both in defending its homeland and in Iraq's sincere call for peace.

I must reaffirm from this platform our support for fraternal Iraq, [applause] in fulfillment of Arab charters and, more importantly, as a result of our awareness of the repercussions of this war of aggression which Iran persists in continuing against Iraq. The situation we face, dear brothers, is not just an Iraqi-Iranian war. It is more dangerous than that. The threat of this war of aggression in our view is not limited to Iraq, but extends to threaten the whole Arab entity, which is embodied in an Arab order that prevails in the Arab homeland from the ocean to the Gulf. This Arab order blossomed at the turn of this century when our forefathers realized the danger of obliteration of their national identity. They struggled and were martyred and fell victim to the

plots of imperialism from the beginning of the World War I. Nonetheless, they continued the struggle for independence and founded their Arab League to symbolize this complementary Arab order that seeks to bring about the unity of the Arab nation. They wanted it to take full form and structure on the basis of its content which is deeply rooted in the spirit, conscience, history, and struggle. This entity, dear brothers, is being threatened to its very roots. Either we are honest with ourselves, faithful to our martyrs and forefathers, and trustful custodians of the future of our generations, or we are not. Who among us would accept, God forbid, to obliterate his own identity and fall a new victim to a colonialism that will always remain ugly, rejected, and abhorrent no matter what mantle it assumes.

Protection of the Arab order does not only mean protecting the Arab homeland in the face of the enemies of the Arabs, but it also means the preservation of Arab identity against all attempts to undermine it by suppressing the true virtues of the Arabs and disfiguring their pure attributes.

We are witnessing today appearances of perverted conduct emanating from demagoguery, as well as disgraceful practices represented by terrorism, which harm our glorious nation and reflect negatively on its noble values and on its bright image that was inscribed in the annals of history by the nobility of our forefathers' morality, their heroism, and their glorious contributions to the civilization of mankind. Demagoguery can never be the basis for real nationalism, for it simply contradicts responsibility and rationality. Terrorism can never be a substitute for legitimate struggle, for it simply is an expression of cowardice and helplessness. While we declare with determination the need to unify Arab action and direction, to regain Arab rights and to protect Arab land, we simultaneously condemn with all vigor dmagoguery and terrorism irrespective of their shape, from, or origin. [applause]

We are Arabs, will remain Arabs, and will fight for our Arabism and for the Arab order which we and our forefathers accepted as our way of life and which determines our nation's path throughout time.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives: In conclusion, I pray to the Almighty to protect your efforts and guide you toward that which is beneficial to your country and nation.

Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. [applause]

Al-Rifa'i Discusses West Bank Plan, PLO

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[By a *Jordan Times* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd Al-Rifa'i has reaffirmed that Jordan's five-year development plan for the West Bank is not politically motivated and that it is not aimed at diluting the Palestinian role in efforts for peace in the Middle East.

In a wide-ranging interview published in Saturday's issue of the London-based *Al-Tadamun* magazine, the prime minister said the five-year plan was aimed at supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinians living in the occupied territories and helping them stand firm against Israel's plans to evict them from their homeland.

"Support for our kinsmen in the occupied territories is a national pan-Arab duty, particularly in the (present) no-war-no -peace situation," *Al-Tadamun* quoted Mr Al-Rifa'i as saying in the interview which was conducted by its chief editor Fouad Hattar.

"We are not trying to dissolve the Palestinian role into the Jordanian role," Mr al-Rifa'i told the magazine. "The two roles interact with each other and the Jordanian government has always worked on coordinating (the two roles) in order to enable ourselves to carry out our duties, Jordanians and Palestinians alike, because we consider the Palestinian cause as a Jordanian cause — a cause of life and death to us," he said.

On Jordan's relations with Egypt, Mr al-Rifa'i said Amman-Cairo ties were very good and that they emanated from His Majesty King Husayn's belief and that of the Jordanian government of the necessity for maintaining unique relations with Egypt in view of its weight in the Arab World.

"It is our duty to open the Arab doors and windows to Egypt," he said.

In a reference to attempts to keep Egypt isolated from the Arab world, Mr al-Rifa'i said: "Jordan does not believe that any such attempts will serve the interests of Arabs neither the Palestine cause or any other Arab cause."

The prime minister refuted claims that his cabinet was divided over coordination with Iraq and Egypt on the one hand and strengthening relations with Syria on the other hand. "The cabinet functions as one team. There are no parties or antagonists or different factions within it. And all of us are executing the same policy which His majesty the King has charted in his letter of appointment," Mr. al-Rifa'i said.

In reply on a question on whether the government was worried by the Muslim "Fundamentalist current" in Jordan, the prime minister said: "We have actually never been worried by the so-called 'fundamentalist current.' We are blessed with a Hashemite King, and nobody can outbid us when it comes to religion. His Majesty is the great grandson of the prophet, and we are distinguished and honoured by his leadership.

"It is true that in the past we had problems with certain religious factions which attempted to trespass... but these were dealt with as such. After that, when problems stopped, things returned to normal. Now we don't have any troubles with the so-called 'fundamentalist current' or any other. There are many currents in this country and we coexist with one another, within the limits of national security."

In the interview, the prime minister reiterated that there were no differences between Jordan and the PLO, only between the government and the leadership of the PLO. "The latter is not the blameless party. If anything, we are," Mr al-Rifa'i said in refuting claims that Jordan unjustly cornered the Palestinian

leaders, before the breakdown in talks between the two sides in February. "Mr (Yassir) 'Arafat himself admitted Jordan's miraculous' efforts, but unfortunately the PLO changed its position at the last moment. That is why there was no more room for joint coordination on the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative (of Feb. 11, 1985)," the prime minister said.

Mr al-Rifa'i added that there were not any arrangements for the king to meet Mr 'Arafat , chairman of the PLO, prior to the Islamic summit conference which will take place in Kuwait in January. "In fact, such a meeting is not important in itself," the prime minister said. "The leadership of position, and it knows what we believe it should do if we are to talk about resuming coordination."

On relations with the Soviet Union, in the aftermath of the breakdown in Jordan-PLO talks, the prime minister said that Amman and Moscow maintained cotinuous and useful contacts and that Jordan insisted on the particiption of the Soviet Union in the proposed international conference. "Our relations (with the Soviets) are good. We coordinate stands with them, and tell them and listen to them on what we both have, and they don't have reservations on our position. On the contrary, they appreciate his majesty the King's stand, and the government's efforts to translate positions into facts. The proposed international conference will not be 'international' unless the Soviet Union participates in it, and we insist on their participation."

In reply to a question on his talks in Kuwait earlier this month, and on what Jordan could do to help Kuwait in case of an Iranian attack against it, the prime minister said: "The subject has not come up, and we hope that Kuwait would not have to need any support from any other country. Iraq is doing well (in its war with Iran), and we hope its steadfastness will be enough to convince Iran to stop the war. Jordan, in any way, has a pan-Arab role to play, and the Kingdom will not hesitate to play it when necessary."

In reply to a question on whether there was enough common points of agreement between Syria and Iraq for Jordan to go on mediating their dispute, Mr Al-Rifa'i said: "This goes without saying, and that is why his majesty the king has undertaken his efforts to support the Arab reconciliation committee headed by Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdallah."

"These efforts had achieved some progress, but later suffered a setback. However, we still feel that it is our duty to continue trying to close Arab ranks in order to face dangers from all quarters," the prime minister added.

In answer to a question on his own evaluation of the new Israeli government of Yitzhak Shamir, Mr Al-Rifa'i said the Israeli government's policy, in its general framework, had not changed much. "It is significant to recall that when the current coalition government was formed 25 months ago, it was formed in accordance with a political programme, agreed upon by both major parties," he said. "The agreement is still valid and will govern the broad guidelines of the Israeli Government's policy. The only change we are expecting is a change in the method, because there will be further extremism and intransigence in Israeli positions," he said.

On the situation in Lebanon, Mr Al-Rifa'i said Jordan supported all efforts to find a solution to the Lebanese problem.

"We believe that the basic step towards solving the Lebanese problem lies in the hands of the Lebanese brothers who can end this destructive war and to transcend all disputes."

Replying to questions on Jordan's economy and related issues, Mr Al-Rifa'i explained that the government was giving priority to the private sector in areas the sector could work well.

He dismissed as baseless reports that "American proposals" were behind Jordan's drive for privatisation.

He said he was hearing of such reports for the first time and that no American experts were working out proposals for Jordan towards implementing the privatisation process, which the government announced two months ago.

Outlining the process, Mr Al-Rifa'i said the first step would be conversion of selected public organisations into public shareholding companies with the public owning all the shares. Each organisation's case will be dealt on an individual basis depending upon the nature of the organisation and its operations, he said.

In the second phase of the process, said the prime minister, other organisations will be converted into public shareholding companies but with the government retaining the majority shares. Private sector companies will be allowed to buy shares in these organisations, he said.

Mr Al-Rifa'i said the government was planning to sell five percent of the shares of Royal Jordanian, the national carrier, to its staff, after turning it a public company. The plan, he said, was to achieve in further staff dedication and feeling of belonging to the company.

In reply to a question on whether Arab citizens would be allowed to purchase shares in the public shareholding companies, Mr Al-Rifa'i said the cabinet decision on this issue provided Arab investors the same treatment as Jordanian investors. "It is well-known that any Jordanian and any Arab citizen can now invest in the Amman financial market," Mr Al-Rifa'i pointed out.

On the economic situation in Jordan, the prime minister said that it was good "given the limited resources of Jordan which has no oil or any rich natural resources except the Jordanian citizen who is the genuine wealth of the country."

"The Jordanian economy is dynamic, active and is a subject of national pride," he added.

The prime minister called for differentiating between financial difficulties facing the government and the economic situation saying that "such difficulties are caused by Jordan's great commitments and its military spending in particular given the fact that [it] has the longest frontline (against Israel) and is the first defense line for the Arab Orient."

In reply to a question, the prime minister stressed the soundness of the banking sector and reiterated that liquidity had never been so high in banks.

"The problem, as the government sees it, is that banks should utilise their high liquidity in additional credit extensions to investors," Mr al-Rifa'i said, adding "money should be recycled from the banks directly to the private sector and not by the government through its development plans."

Mr al-Rifa'i praised the financial sector for supporting government programmes by buying government bonds and treasury bills but sait that more expansion opportunities should be given to the private sector.

On the role of Jordanian expatriates in the Kingdom's development plans, the prime minister stressed their fundamental role as Jordan depended heavily on their remittances. He drew attention to the fact that, despite rumours of diminishing volume, expatriates remittances to Jordan during the last six months exceeded the volume registered during the same period in previous years.

Mr al-Rifa'i said there was much exaggeration in reports of returns of Jordanians working in the Gulf.

"There is no 'group exodus' and those returning have either completed the required 25 years of work or retired for reaching the age of 60," he noted.

"Expatriates in Saudi Arabia and Gulf countries will continue to work there as they undertake a prominent role in the region's economy and consequently, their remittances to Jordan will continue," he said.

On unemployment in Jordan, the prime minister said: The government was attaching a special attention to the issue. "The reason for the increasing demand for jobs is the large numbers of graduates and the lack of sufficient jobs to absorb them," he said. But, he said, unemployment in Jordan is "Confined to certain sectors... we now suffer the so called "certificate problem." [double quotation marks as published] Each youth (female or male) likes to obtain a university degree. Statistics show that Jordan ranks among the advanced countries with regard to the number of graduates and students at universities in comparison to the number of population. Our major problem is that in the past there was no link between university education and job opportunities. We have now taken a number of measures which will be implemented soon. These measures include radical reconsideration of education methods in the country at the elementary, preparatory and secondary levels with more focus on vocational education and training and less concentration on academic education except in accordance with the country's needs."

"Unemployment at its present situation is not worrying, but it may cause a problem in the future if we do not start remedying it now," he said. "Another basic and helping factor in this respect is also an attempt to change social values and to change people's attitude towards manual work."

Replying to questions related to the frequent travel abroad of Jordanian officials and whether there any austerity measure had been imposed on government departments, Mr al-Rifa'i said: "We have not reached that level. We try to control and rationalise expenditure. The frequent travel of Jordanian officials stem from the nature of Jordan's relations and contacts with Arab and foreign countries.

In answer to a question on Saudi Arabia's support and financial aid for Jordan, Mr al-Rifa'i said: "Saudi Arabia extends support and aid to Jordan on a regular and permanent basis. This support did not diminish over the years. Saudi Arabia continues to pay its financial contribution to Jordan as a commitment under the resolutions adopted at the Baghdad Arab summit. Aid installments are paid in full on time without any reminders of delay."

Mr al-Rifa'i praised Saudi Arabia's King Fahd for his support for Jordan and said: "I have the honour of knowing him for many years. King Fahd is one of the most distinguished Arab leaders whom we as Arabs take pride in as the head of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which helped Arab brothers everywhere to overcome their problems. King Fahd plays a key role in unifying Arab ranks."

Armed Forces Chief Returns From UK Visit

JN010637 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Amman — Lieutenant General Zayd ibn Shair, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and the military delegation accompanying him returned to Amman today following a 6-day visit to the United Kingdom at the invitation of the British chief of the joint staff.

During his visit the commander in chief met with the Britain's defense secretary, minister of state for the Armed Forces, and chiefs of staff of the British Army, Navy, and Air Force. He discussed cooperation and the strengthening of relations between Jordan and Britain in military fields.

Zayd ibn Shakir was received on arrival at Amman International Airport by Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, the chief of staff; his aides; the inspector general of the Armed Forces; and the commander of the Royal Air Force.

Al-Fayiz Reelected House Speaker Over Shubaylat

JN020832 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 2 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[By Rana Sabbagh]

[Excerpts] Amman — 'Akif al-Fayiz was reelected as speaker of the lower Hosue of Parliament on Saturday with a sweeping 47-13 vote victory over last-minute surprise candidate Deputy Layth Shubaylat.

The nomination of Mr. Shubaylat at the outset of the House's first ordinary session after Parliament's official inauguration took the majority o. the 60-member House and other people by

surprise since Mr. Al-Fayiz was reported to be the only contender for the post until late Friday.

Mr. al-Fayiz has been served three consecutive terms as House speaker since parliamentary life was restored in 1984. [passage omitted]

Explaining his self-nomination, Mr. Shubaylat said later that "I made this step just to reinforce the principle of democracy in the House' elections and to prove that deputies still have the right of self-expression." [passage omitted]

Islamic Jihad Announces U.S. Hostage Released

NC021303 Paris AFP in English
1302 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 2 (AFP) — The Moslem fundamentalist group Islamic Jihad announced Sunday that it had released U.S. hostage David Jacobsen 17 months after his abduction, in a communique sent to a Western news agency here.

Mr. Jacobsen, 55, the director of the American University Hospital in Beirut, was abducted on May 28, 1985. Twenty other foreign hostages are still held in Lebanon, including seven Americans.

The Islamic Jihad statement came after eyewitnesses reported seeing an American hostage, assumed to be Mr. Jacobsen, arrive at the former U.S. Embassy annexe in West Beirut early on Sunday.

The shadowy pro-Iranian group said in its communique: "We announce to international public opinion and to the American people and to the families of the hostages, the freeing of the American David Jacobsen, and we hold the American Government entirely responsible for what happens if it does not take this opportunity to continue what it has begun to find a solution to the hostages problem."

The communique said Islamic Jihad would "change its attitude" if the U.S. Government "does not follow up its first steps", but did not elaborate further.

It also vowed to pursue a "holy war to establish the power of God on earth and break the idols to achieve a victory of the oppressed."

The statement ended, as it had begun, with a verse from the Koran.

More on Release

NC021034 Paris AFP in English
1034 GMT 02 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 2 (AFP) — An American hostage held in Lebanon, who could be David Jacobsen, was apparently freed in West Beirut early Sunday, witnesses said. There was no immediate confirmation from the U.S. Embassy.

The hostage, wearing glasses but clean-shaven, was said to have arrived at the former annexe of the U.S. Embassy in West Beirut, next to the Riviera Hotel, at 7:00 a.m. (0500 GMT). In the last photos sent by his kidnappers, Mr. Jacobsen had a beard. Two hours later guards from East Beirut took him off in a convoy of three cars, a Datsun, a Chevrolet and a Jeep, the witnesses said.

Mr. Jacobsen, 55, director of the American University Hospital in Beirut, was kidnapped on May 28, 1985. His abduction was claimed by the Moslem fundamentalist Islamic Jihad. On Saturday the archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy Terry Waite said he was "quietly optimistic" about the chances of an imminent release of Western hostages being held in Beirut.

Two U.S. Army helicopters landed at 12:10 A.M. (1010 GMT) at Larnaca Airport, Cyprus, from Beirut, correspondents at the airport reported. It was not known who was on board.

Shelling Near U.S. Embassy Reported

NC021418 Paris AFP in English
1417 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 2 (AFP) — Shells fell near the U.S. Embassy in northeast Beirut Sunday, shortly before the expected arrival of helicopters to pick up an American hostage whose release was announced earlier by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad group. The shelling began at 1340 GMT, and was continuing a quarter of an hour later, journalists in the area said.

Two U.S. military helicopters had earlier taken off from Larnaca, Cyprus and were reportedly heading for Beirut to pick up the released hostage, named by the Jihad as David Jacobsen, the director of the American University Hospital in Beirut. Mr Jacobsen, 55 , was abducted in May 1985.

2 More U.S. Hostages May Be Released 'Next Week'

NC021513 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1505 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] REUTER has cited an official Lebanese source as saying today that two more U.S. hostages are expected to be released, particularly following the release of one hostage by the Islamic Jihad organization. The source, whose name has not been disclosed, added: We have information that two more U.S. hostages will be released sometime next week. He noted that the names of the two hostages have not been revealed. The source told REUTER that the release of the two hostages is expected to take place in stages.

All Hostages Reportedly Gathered in 'Anjar

NC021329 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English
1320 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] We recall that since Friday the Voice of Lebanon has learned that two French hostages, Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine, were transported to 'Anjar, a sector under Syrian control, and are now under the supervision of Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian Army intelligence in Lebanon, and that they joined the rest of the American hostages. It was disclosed later that all the foreign hostages were now in 'Anjar under Syrian protection. Well-informed sources noted that three other U.S. hostages are expected to be released, two of whom have cancer.

Birri Discusses Hostages With Kuwaiti Officials

NC020600 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] According to an AFP report last night, Minister Nabih Birri told French television Channel One that the United States and Kuwait are holding negotiations about the hostages being detained in Lebanon. Birri said that he went to Kuwait to discuss

the issue with Kuwaiti officials. The Algerians are also active in this regard, he added. It should be recalled that those holding the U.S. hostages in Lebanon are demanding, among other things, the release of 17 people being detained in Kuwait.

Doubts Release 'Imminent'
NC020739 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] According to an AFP report, Minister Nabih Birri made a statement to French television Channel One yesterday in which he said that he does not believe the release of the hostages in Lebanon to be imminent. AFP noted that Birri was responding to recent rumors about the possible release of some of the six U.S. and seven French hostages, including Marcel Fontaine and Marcel Carton.

Group Claims Explosion at U.S. Base in W. Berlin
NC010828 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] An unknown group calling itself the Arab Front for the Liberation of Lebanon [Al-Jabhatu al-'Arabiyah li Tahrir Lubnan] yesterday claimed responsibility for the explosion of a booby-trapped car near the U.S. airfield of Tempelhof in West Berlin. The blast caused material damage only. According to police sources, an investigation is being conducted to verify the authenticity of this claim.

Liberals Party Regrets Handling Syrian Interests
NC311236 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Higher Political Council of the National Liberals Party has expressed regret at the fact that Lebanon has agreed to handle Syrian interests in Britain following the closure of the Syrian Embassy in London. The council said that this regret does not stem from its opposition to taking care of the Syrian people's interests. However, this measure contravenes legal and constitutional practices. No diplomatic representation exists between Beirut and Damascus, which is the primary condition for handling the interests of any two countries abroad.

The National Liberals Party Political Council drew attention to the fact that Lebanon has suffered and continues to suffer from terrorism, which is being practiced against its people. The council expressed hope that all states will realize their historical responsibilities and mobilize their resources to avert and end this terrorism.

With regard to the camps war, the council considered this to be the war of others on Lebanese soil. It called for an immediate end to this fighting. [passage omitted]

Junblatt Leaves for Damascus To See Khaddam
NC011050 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt left for Damascus today to meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and security officials and discuss with them the situation in the camps in light of the decisions made by the nationalist forces and parties.

Khaddam Threatens to Deploy Troops in South
NC031226 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Citing travelers from Damascus, *Le Reveil* notes that Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has warned leaders of the Palestinian National Salvation Front that if they fail to end the camps war, Syrian forces will deploy in West Beirut and the south to impose what he called a pax Syriana.

Amal Releases 26 Palestinian Detainees
NC301227 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpts] At 1100 today, 26 Palestinian detainees were handed over to Colonel 'Abd al-Salam Daghistani [Syrian military observer]. The Amal Movement said that this decision is both a gesture of good will and an effort to counter those who are trying to sow trouble between the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. [passage omitted]

Sources said that the 26 detainees will be moved to an area outside Beirut. They added that the Palestinians who were detained had orders to go to Beirut and to take part in the battles that took place in the vicinity of the camps and in the south.

Amal-SSNP Fighting Reportedly Raging in Al-Biqa'
NC021501 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1445 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] According to a security report from western Al-Biqa', fighting has been raging since this afternoon between Amal Movement and Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] gunmen in the villages of Yuhmur and Suhmur. A state of high tension now prevails in these areas. Meanwhile, both sides have set up checkpoints in the Wadi al-Misk quarter and on the outskirts of Suhmur.

Group Repeats Threat Against Syria's Kan'an
NC312223 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2145 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] A bomb was thrown at an Amal Movement office in the Burj Abu Haydar District near Badran Station at around 2130 today. The resulting blast caused some property damage. In a telephone call to our radio a short while ago, an unidentified individual speaking for the Scholar Shaykh Subhi Salih Group

of the Youths of 'Ali Movement claimed responsibility for the explosion. Here is a recording of the call:

[Begin recording] We are the Martyr Scholar Shaykh Subhi Salih Group of the Youths of 'Ali movement. We claim responsibility for tonight's attack on an Amal office in Burj Abu Haydar. Our organization has made an irrevocable decision to strike at any security plan that the Syrians may adopt for their own protection and to carry out the death sentence against Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an [head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon]. It was his hand that killed the scholar Shaykh Subhi Salih. We are saying: Today in Lebanon and tomorrow in Syria until that bloodthirsty man Ghazi Kan'an is dead. [end recording]

Amal Reportedly Stops Kan'an Entry Into Tyre
NC011735 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] According to reports from the south a short while ago, an Amal checkpoint in Al-Zahrani has prevented Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence in Beirut, and the joint security committee from crossing into Tyre, where Kan'an was supposed to supervise the implementation of decisions made with regard to Al-Rashidiyah camp. Informed sources believe this incident marks a defeat of current Syrian attempts to control the situation in the camps. It can be regarded as another defeat for Syria in the area under its control.

Kan'an Meets Amal in Tyre
NC020811 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, has failed to convince the Amal Movement to lift its siege on Al-Rashidiyah camp. Mahmud Faqih, the Amal Movement official in the south, met with Kan'an in Tyre yesterday. He said that Amal's condition to lift the siege is to have the Palestinians who attacked Amal's position in Al-Shawakir killed and some of its members turned over to it.

Faqih also called on the Palestinian National Salvation Front to make a clear and daring decision to leave security and military affairs in the south to the Amal Movement while it assumes responsibility for the social affairs of the camps.

Faqih affirmed: We will always lend a helping hand to any act of resistance against Israel. However, we will not tolerate the kind of military indiscipline that leads to frictions which would have the south play into the hands of the enemies of resistance and ultimately into the hands of Israel.

Birri Views Camps Fighting, 'Conspiracy'
NC311502 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Following a meeting with an Islamic delegation, Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, stated that the discussions had centered on the situation in the camps in Tyre, Sidon, and Beirut. He said: We told them about the series of repeated acts of aggression and provocations against the Amal Movement. Minister Birri declared that the present goal of the conspiracy is to exploit the issue of the south exactly as was attempted before 1982 and, in the case of Tripoli, at an earlier date. This has done nothing to take the people of the south or Palestine a single step nearer liberation, he stated, and went on: It is about time that all the national and Islamic forces said their definitive word and clearly identified the aggressor and the victim.

Patriarch Sfayr's Plan To Solve Crisis Cited
NC010718 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The talks that Patriarch Nasrallah Sfayr is holding in Paris have been successful so far. An Elysee spokesman quoted President Francois Mitterrand as having told the patriarch that France feels close to Lebanon, particularly during the current crisis caused by fanatic extremism and outside interference. Mitterrand called on all the Lebanese to work out their differences, and stressed his country's support for Lebanon's unity and independence. [passage omitted]

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that Patriarch Sfayr, in cooperation with the Vatican, has prepared a comprehensive blueprint for a solution to the Lebanese crisis. The plan seeks to place the country under an international umbrella after securing its neutrality on all the issues that have torn it apart.

Karami Demands 'Special Relations' With Syria
NC020756 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has stated: It is our right to demand distinguished relations with Syria now that Patriarch Sfayr has demanded such relations with France. Karami affirmed that there is no justification for what is happening in the south. He said that taking care of Syrian interests in London is the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry. Addressing members of the Northern Coordination Committee who met at his house yesterday, Karami disclosed that he and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam had agreed that Lebanon should handle Syrian interests after Britain severed its relations with Damascus. President al-Jumayyil approved this measure, he added.

Karami criticized Britain's stand and asked: How can the killing of a few innocent persons become a reason for barbaric and unjust attacks against an entire people when oppression does not move the parties who condemn terrorism?

Karbala' Martyrs Claim Blast Near Syrian Office
NC311812 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1735 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] A bomb estimated to contain 1 kg of TNT went off at 1900 today near a Syrian intelligence office in Ra's Bayrut [in West Beirut]. In a telephone call to the Voice of Lebanon some time ago, the Karbala' Martyrs Forces claimed responsibility for the operation and said three people were wounded. A man named Ahmad Haydar was among the injured.

Syrian Killed as Buffer Force Deploys
NC311927 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Camps Security Committee has held a meeting, which was attended by representatives of Amal and the Palestinian National Salvation Front. Colonel 'Abd al-Salam al-Daghistani was present on behalf of the Syrian observers, and was joined by the commander of the buffer force, Captain Walid Sukkariyah. The conferees agreed on a cease-fire, which was to take effect at 1200, the redeployment of the Army and the observers to their previous posts, and an end to all shows of force. Amal sources noted that the buffer force was attacked by snipers at 1230, but was still able to take up its positions. There was an attempt to infiltrate the (Tabaraya) combat line, and Hikmat Haydar, a soldier attached to the Syrian observers, was killed. [passage omitted]

According to a security report from West Beirut, the recent clashes in Burj al-Barajinah have left 8 dead and 45 injured. [passage omitted]

In another development, the military committee met today at the Popular Liberation Army's headquarters in Sidon. Delegates from all parties concerned were also present. The participants decided to inspect those areas that were evacuated along the 'Ayn al-Dulb-al-Qurayyah-Jinsnaya lines to confirm that a pullout had actually taken place, and to supervise the withdrawal of fighters on the Zighdraya-Darb al-Sim-Maghdushah axes, which was scheduled to be finished by noon today. The withdrawal has in fact been completed. The commander of the Popular Liberation Army has confirmed that the Palestinians have evacuated the entire line between 'Ayn al-Dulb, al-Qurayyah, and Jinsnaya, and have turned over their posts to his units. He explained that the withdrawal and deployment operations went off without a hitch.

6 February Movement Leader Arrested by Syrians
NC011009 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0945 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] According to security reports from West Beirut, Syrian intelligence personnel have broken into the home of Shakir al-Barjawi, head of the 6 February Movement, and taken him and some of his followers to an unidentified location.

Group Demands Release
NC012134 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] An unidentified person, reading a statement by the Revolutionary Bureau of the Sons of Beirut [Al-Maktab al-Thawri li Abna' Bayrut], has threatened that if Shakir al-Barjawi [leader of the 6 February Movement] is not released, the next few hours will witness events that will displease the architects of the security plan.

Cease-Fire Agreed for Burj al-Barajinah Area
NC011321 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Calm returned to the Burj al-Barajinah camp this afternoon following a cease-fire agreement worked out to put an end to the violent fighting that first broke out at 1130 today. The clashes subsided at 1230, when the cease-fire went into effect.

The Security Committee has instituted a number of patrols in an attempt to consolidate the measures agreed upon yesterday. These provide for the redeployment of Army units along the combat lines that were volatile yesterday.

During the clashes that raged in and around Burj al-Barajinah, two people were killed and two others wounded on the airport road due to intensive sniper fire from the camp.

Ceasefire Collapses; 1 Killed
NC011522 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] The Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement's Central Military Bureau has issued the following statement:

As members of the Security Committee were entering Burj al-Barajinah camp this afternoon, snipers in the camp opened fire, killing citizen Hasan Assaf. At 1600, sniper fire and RPGs were directed from the camp at Tabarayya and the airport road.

RFL: Al-Asad Escapes Assassination Attempt
NC311801 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] In its Saturday edition, the magazine *Al-Masirah* cites senior political and security sources as saying that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was the target of an assassination attempt 2 weeks ago. According to the publication, a state of tension followed that had an effect on Syrian intelligence, which did not bring things back to normal quickly enough

Quoting well informed political sources, the magazine notes that President al-Asad is expected to make political and military changes, and to form a new government under Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. The sources add that Major General Muhammad al-Khawli [Syrian Air Force chief of intelligence] has become the number two man in Syria, gaining ascendancy over Defense Minister Talas after being named head of the Higher Military Council.

In addition, the sources do not rule out the possibility that Rif'ai al-Asad, the president's brother and military adviser, will return to Syria after more than a year in exile at the expense of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Romanian Ambassador Denounces UK Cut in Ties
JN301648 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1320 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 30 Oct (SANA) — Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade, received the Romanian ambassador in Damascus this morning. They discussed issues related to the promotion of trade and economic relations between Syria and Romania.

The ambassador expressed his country's denunciation of the British Government's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Syria without providing any evidence indicating Syria's support for acts of terrorism as expressed by Romanian President Ceausescu.

Iran's Velayati Arrives, Views UK Decision
JN311838 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his delegation arrived in Damascus at 1830 today. He was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', the Iranian ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

In a statement to SANA, Dr Velayati said that he is carrying a written message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to President Hafiz al-Asad. Regarding the British decision to sever relations with Syria, Dr Velayati said: Whenever our brothers in Syria, who stand in the first trench of struggle against Zionism and its protectors, are exposed to a plot we feel that we ourselves are targetted by this plot. Regarding the British decision, we frankly announced our position toward it. We denounce and condemn it and believe that it will be doomed to failure.

The Iranian foreign minister added that the Zionist entity was established in this area through the support of the British Government at that time. The British Government, he added, is still backing this entity and directly supporting its aggression against the states of the region. Concluding, Dr Velayati expressed his country's stand by the side of Syria and Libya in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism, and stressed that the future is beyond doubt for the states and peoples struggling for liberation.

Velayati Departs 1 Nov
JN011841 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1820 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 1 Nov (SANA) — Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the accompanying delegation left Damascus today at the conclusion of a 2-day visit to Syria. During the visit he conveyed a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to President Hafiz al-Asad. He was seen off at Damascus international airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Iran's ambassador in Damascus, and members of the Iranian Embassy staff.

Businessman Foresees Release of Lebanon Hostages
AU030913 Paris AFP in English
0902 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 3 (AFP) — A leading Syrian businessman previously involved in mediation over French hostages held in Lebanon predicted in a newspaper interview Monday that the situation would "improve positively in the next few days."

Umran Adham told the left-wing daily *Liberation*: "I am much more optimistic than in the past few months. I know that President (Hafiz) al-Asad (of Syria) will do everything possible so that all the hostages are released. It is henceforth in the interest of all parties concerned, and I think I can say that the situation will improve positively in the next few days."

President Francois Mitterrand earlier this year sent Mr. Adham to Damascus with a message for President al-Asad regarding eight French hostages held in Lebanon. One of them, researcher Michel Seurat, has reportedly been killed by his captors. Twenty foreign hostages are still missing in Lebanon following Sunday's release of American David Jacobsen. Mr. Adham is currently representing Damascus in negotiations with the European Economic Community, *Liberation* said.

Rajjuh on Hostages, EC Stand on UK Decision
JN012023 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Answering questions by some news agencies and Monte Carlo Radio on reports about an imminent release of hostages

held in Lebanon, Syrian Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh said Syria is continuing its efforts to release all of the hostages of various nationalities based on a civilized, humanitarian principle, as President Hafiz al-Asad reiterated on many occasions. The Syrian minister added: Everything will be announced on time. The minister did not elaborate.

While the minister was speaking, President Hafiz al-Asad was meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati in the presence of Minister al-Shar'. Al-Asad received a letter from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i in which he declares Iranian support for Syria's stand against the U.S.-Israeli-British plot and the campaign of pressures and threats that followed it.

Answering another question on Syria's evaluation of the European stand toward the British Government's position, the Syrian information minister said: We hope that Europe will not fall into the Zionist-imperialist trap in which Britain fell. He praised the stands of Greece and France and said: Greece adopted a courageous, frank, and honest position. The French stand was wise and discreet. We hope that the EC states will not embark to harm their relations with the Arab nation because such an approach will not serve the Arab and European peoples, especially since it is unjustified. Rajjuh asked: If London wants to destroy its chips in the Middle East, what motives have other states in becoming ensnared?

Answering a question on the visit to the European capitals by the chief of the so-called bureau for the eradication of terrorism in the U.S. State Department Ambassador L. Paul Bremerto instigate the Western European states to participate in exerting pressure on Syria, the minister said: We do not think that this tour will realize its aims to ruin relations between the Arabs and the EC states, especially since these states are perfectly aware that this will not serve anyone's purpose.

The minister was asked: Are you not worried? He answered by citing President Hafiz al-Asad's reply to the Soviet leadership's letter of support which the president received yesterday. The president reiterated Syria's determination to confront the hostile campaign no matter what form it will take using all means and methods, and to make every sacrifice necessitated by the requirements of its freedom and that of the Arab nation.

Greek Paper Interviews Vice President Khaddam

NC311955 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 31 Oct 86 p 13

["Excerpts" of interview with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam by Maria Garoufali "in Syria;" date not given]

[Text] [Khaddam] Britain's action was political and was in any case connected with a political operation — an operation aimed to eliminate the Syrian people's resistance and to spread fear and insecurity among the Arabs in general. The goal was to manipulate our country as well as all the other Arab countries.

They [not further identified] chose Syria because as you all know it represents a "capital" in the Arab world. If they managed to weaken Syria's resistance, their objective would have a greater chance of success in the Arab world as a whole. The British Government, which made the decision, was only an instrument. If it had objectively considered the facts it would have seen that this decision goes against Britain's interests. And, as you understand, it is not possible for a country like Britain to come to such a decision without ulterior motives.

From the time the story of that charge relating to the attempt against the Israeli plane got about, there has been strong British propaganda against Syria.

We know that under Britain's legal system the jury is composed of ordinary citizens. These people were hearing things against Syria morning, noon, and night. They were already prejudiced when they addressed themselves to their task.

Britain did not give a verdict against Al-Hindawi personally, but against Syria. Syria was not, of course, in court to defend itself.

Half an hour after the court issued its verdict the foreign secretary made a statement severing Britain's diplomatic relations with Syria. They did not even wait until the final verdict. This alone clearly shows that the verdict, which was very severe, was politically motivated.

They say that Syria is responsible for what happened. What proof do they offer us? They say that Al-Hindawi held a Syrian passport. There are many British citizens with British passports who carry out terrorist acts inside their own country, and some among them are responsible for an explosion at a hotel where Mrs Thatcher was staying.

If Syria is responsible for someone who has a Syrian passport, is the British Government not equally responsible for someone with a British passport?

In any case, acts of terrorism have been carried out in Syria at various times. As the result of a single recent terrorist action in our country we have 147 dead and 180 wounded. The terrorists came from Turkey. However, we decided that the Turkish Government was not involved in any way. We established that the people responsible were financed by the Iraqi Government.

The facts that Al-Hindawi possessed a Syrian passport and that he visited our embassy do not prove anything. For example, if someone enters an embassy does this mean that that embassy is responsible for his actions? Who stood to gain from Al-Hindawi's concrete act of terrorism, Syria or Israel?

It is crystal clear that Israel has benefited from what happened. If we wanted to do something similar, we know of many Israelis who would work for us.

The Syrian Government has a lot of experience in the political field; it is well known to all the world that the Syrians are pretty clever and do not make hasty decisions. How would it be to Syria's advantage to turn foreign public opinion against it?

There has been progress in European public opinion in favor of the Arabs and particularly regarding the Palestine issue. There is a great difference in this regard between 1967 and today. The Israeli goal is to strike at this progress, and Mosad is behind most terrorist actions because this is in their interest.

Britain has become mixed up in this affair and we would have preferred it not to have been involved. We have been trying since 1979 to improve our relations with all the European countries and we want Europe to play an important role in the question of the Middle East. This is in our interest.

[Garoufali] Greece took a hard line within the EC, dissenting from its associates and favoring Syria. Can you comment on this stand?

[Khaddam] The Greek Government's attitude and position are what we expected. Our bilateral relations are such that they do not permit one country to fail to defend the other. Moreover, Greece is close to us, from the geographical point of view; it has many contacts and good relations with us, and it knows us better than any other European country. The Greek Government, which is linked by great friendship with the Syrian Government, knows quite well that the latter would never have proceeded with such an action. We feel great pride and we are grateful for the line Greece has taken. We agree with Greece on many issues, such as our enmity toward imperialism. I would also like to remind you of Syria's declared position on the Cyprus issue. Moreover, the two countries' great histories are interlinked. There are sentimental ties between Greece and Syria.

[Garoufali] Do you think there will be an increase in violence by Arab groups seeking to retaliate against Britain for its decision?

[Khaddam] Regardless of Britain's position or moves against us, we would never want to see terrorist actions against Britain or any other country. If its decision has hurt us, we can take other steps — as we have already done — that will hurt the British Government. We do not, and need not, seek to have terrorist actions launched against that country, and we would condemn such a turn of events ...

[Garoufali] Are you appealing to these groups not to commit acts of terrorism?

[Khaddam] We do not have any links with terrorist groups, so we can make no such appeal.

[Garoufali] If the EC takes measures against Syria, how will your government respond?

[Khaddam] The EC has already discussed the matter in a most objective way, and with some degree of responsibility. We are grateful for that. The Community is wise enough not to take action without studying and considering the case first. We do not expect a hostile attitude, but we are sure that the majority of Arab countries have gotten in touch with Europe on this.

[Garoufali] What about the Iran-Iraq war?

[Khaddam] In contrast to Syria, our friends in Iraq did not forsee the consequences when they initiated hostilities. Their initial victories blinded them to the future. It is very easy to start a war, but quite difficult to stop one.

You have no right to start a war when you feel strong and then try to stop it once you feel yourself growing weak ...

[Garoufali] A PLO spokesman in Tunis has called for the revival of relations with Syria, and for the PLO to put its forces on Syria's side to "counter interference from Britain and the imperialists." Do you see an improvement in ties between the PLO and Syria?

[Khaddam] When I was in Paris a few days ago, a PLO leader said at a news conference that Syria was involved in terrorism. Which of the two should we believe? The problem is not between Syria and PLO, but within the PLO itself ...

[Garoufali] After talking about war, here is something on peace. Mrs Margarita Papandreou, the Greek prime minister's wife, came to Syria a while ago, and met with Hafiz al-Asad. Mrs Papandreou is working to free the mainly American hostages held by groups in Lebanon.

She appealed to Al-Asad and asked him to use his good offices for mediation. One of the captives, Father Lawrence Jenco, was released a few days later. Was this connected with Mrs Papandreou's intervention, and do you believe that her initiative can have additional results?

[Khaddam] It is true that the president promised Mrs Papandreou that he would — in the wake of her involvement — do even more. And indeed he has done so, and Jenco was freed.

We are trying through various means to mediate and secure the release of the others. However, it is rather difficult, as these hostages are not being held in areas where the Syrian Army is.

This is a very delicate matter. I tell you with all sincerity that the Syrian Government is deeply concerned about the freedom of these people, but we have yet to obtain the desired results.

[Garoufali] Would Syria ever agree to an extremist plan like that devised by Khomeyni, who seeks to have Islamic revolutions such as the one in Tehran predominate throughout the Arab world?

[Khaddam] Khomeyni has enforced his revolution in a somewhat extremist way. The conflict is over the treatment of Islam. He believes that Islam is opposed to America and Israel, and we agree with this "brand" of Islam, which is anti-imperialist. For us, Khomeyni is trying to use the Koran in a broader organization of the society of the poor.

There is no discrimination in the treatment of Muslims and Christians in Syria. The first prime minister after our liberation was Christian. In 1946, following the departure of the French, a law was enacted protecting our freedom. It states that those attempting to discriminate on the basis of religion or to cause problems for the country are to be sentenced to death by hanging.

The Ba'th Party is a socialist organization that relies more on social structures, and is not greatly dependent on religion. The new generation's way of thinking is vastly different from that of the old. There is no religious discrimination.

Finnish Defense Minister Visits, Inspects Troops

LD021130 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish
1030 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Defense Minister Veikko Pihlajamaki today ended his 3-day visit to Syria, where he inspected the Finnish peacekeeping forces on the Golan Heights and the headquarters of the international peacekeeping forces in Damascus. From Damascus, Defense Minister Pihlajamaki and his party went to Cyprus, where he will inspect the 10-man Finnish UN detachment stationed there.

Minister Pihlajamaki's Middle East visit began in Lebanon. He inspected the UNIFIL troops in southern Lebanon and talked with the Finnish commander of the UNIFIL troops, Gustav Haegglund. Minister Pihlajamaki will return home next Wednesday [5 November].

AL-THAWRAH on 'Significance' of Soviet Support

JN010645 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 1 Nov 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Syria and the Significance of Soviet Support in Confronting the U.S. Campaigns," *Al-Thawrah* says: The offers of support and solidarity for Syria's stand in its confrontation of the hostile British campaign reiterate the strategic backing for Syria's struggle in the pan-Arab arena and on the front of friends in the world. Events and developments have proved that Syria is not alone in the battle of honor, dignity, and fate. The Arab masses across the big homeland rally around its stands. The socialist countries led by the friendly USSR also stand firmly on our side in the face of the onslaught embarked on by London in coordination with Washington and Tel Aviv. This firm Soviet stand is a practical expression of the depth of relations of friendship and cooperation as well as of these relations' strategy, strength, and development through the mutual confidence and joint struggle against the imperialist, Zionist, and racist forces of aggression.

Al-Thawrah continues: The message of support President Hafiz al-Asad received from the Soviet leadership affirms this fact and warns those who believe that they are capable of encroaching on the people's freedom and of escalating the policy of aggression that Syria is impregnable to hostile schemes and that in confronting the forces of aggression Syria depends on its people's firmness and their complete readiness to make any sacrifices requested by the confrontation against any plot aimed to harm Syria and the Arab nation. Syria also depends in this confrontation on its nation, its friends, and all forces of freedom and progress in the world. Proceeding from this, Syria is so strong that it can hold fast in the face of the hostile schemes and can also foil them. No campaigns of threat, psychological warfare, or various pressures can divert Syria from its firm and principled stands and from its pan-Arab and national commitments. Syria will continue its struggle to defend the nation's issue, freedom, honor, and dignity. Syria is also determined to confront the hostile campaign with all means.

Dailies on U.S.-British-Israeli 'Operation'

JN020744 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0532 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Press review]

[Text] In its editorial today *Al-Ba'th* says: Involvement in the aggression will only benefit the United States and Israel. The United States, which implements the Israeli policy and supports Israel's hostile, expansionist course, this time wanted to place its NATO allies in a fait accompli situation. It chose Britain to attack Syria on the diplomatic level and paved the way for the Luxembourg summit to secure a European cover to give an air of unanimity to the military operation.

However, in the face of a preplanned and partially implemented decision, the European group said no to the tripartite axes. Thus, Washington quickly dispatched its envoy to the European capitals to conduct what it termed consultations with the allies. The mission is in fact intended to exert pressure on these allies. However, this policy which is based on adopting preplanned measures and dragging allies into accepting all that Washington practices,and supporting all such practices without any opposition did not work. We continue to hear the Europeans voice their opposition to aggression. We want their voices to become louder in the forthcoming phase which will be far more dangerous than its predecessors as a result of current developments. The countdown for the escalation of the Zionist-U.S.-British scheme has begun.

Al-Ba'th adds: What is clear now is that the tripartite axis has actually adopted its decision and is seeking a cover from Europe. However, we believe that the Europeans should principally be concerned for their interests and not the interests of the United States and Israel. Syria along with its nation's masses from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arab Gulf knows how to protect and defend Arab presence. Syria has actually proven that it excels in defending the presence of a nation struggling for right, justice, and peace.

In its commentary today, *Al-Thawrah* says: It was clear from the start that the United States was steering the current rancorous imperialist campaign by the imperialist and Zionist circles against Syria and which was recently embodied by Britain's decision to sever its diplomatic relations with Syria. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz revealed this when he frankly urged the European countries yesterday to adopt political and economic measures against Syria. He explained that a special U.S. envoy was dispatched to the European capitals to urge them to adopt such measures. After the EC states refused, during the recent meeting in Luxembourg, to respond to Britain's demand to impose political and economic sanctions against Syria, the United States had to resume its pressure in this regard to strongly

confirm that the imperialist campaigns and pressures against Syria are of U.S. origin in terms of form and content, and that the role of others is confined to trying to peddle this.

Al-Thawrah adds: This is a clear indication of the extent of U.S. rancor against Syria and its growing pan-Arab role in the Middle East. The United States is trying to take revenge on Syria in any way possible in the belief that Syria will eventually submit to the logic of threats and blackmail. This is where the fatal mistake in the U.S. calculations lies. These pressures and threats will only make Syria stronger and more determined to confront imperialist and Zionist schemes and adhere to its militant role and steadfast stands. At any rate, all the European countries which turned their backs on Britain's proposals at the Luxembourg summit will undoubtedly reject the logic of U.S. pressures and blackmail because they have no interest in being hostile to Syria and adopting any measures against it and because Syria has no connection with the recent terrorist operations in a number of European capitals.

Syria insists on this stand while affirming its support for the national liberation movements and the struggle of nations toward freedom and independence. Syria opposes all forms of terrorism. However, Syria is eager to fundamentally distinguish between terrorism and the legitimate activities of national resistance. This is Syria's stand and the others must accurately realize this. They must also realize that Israel is the source of terrorism and that the crimes it is committing against the Arabs are the ugliest form of terrorism.

Shamir, Peres Comment on Release of U.S. Hostage

TA021728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister and the vice prime minister have expressed satisfaction over the release of one of the American hostages in Lebanon, David Jacobsen. Prime Minister Shamir said he awaits the day when the two IDF soldiers who were kidnapped in Lebanon early this year will be freed, but that so far Israel has no information regarding them.

Vice Prime Minister Peres was also asked about the fate of the two missing soldiers, and answered that Israel is not losing hope, adding that he cannot say anything for certain. The two spoke with the AP correspondent.

Rabin on Missing Pilot, Syrian Link With Terror

TA311630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said we know that the pilot of the Phantom that crashed in Lebanon is alive, sound, and being held by Amal people. Amal leader Nabih Birri is responsible for the pilot's safety and well-being, and we will regard him as the person responsible if the pilot is harmed, the defense minister warned in a lecture at the Tel Aviv Industrial and Commercial Club.

Regarding Syria, he said that this country invests $1 billion more than Israel toward military buildup each year, besides the Soviet aid it receives. The defense minister said we should now wait and see how the FRG conducts its relations with Syria, after it has become clear that a terrorist associated with Damascus planted a bomb in a German discotheque. He also said that the Syrian intelligence is connected to four attacks on Israeli facilities in Rome, Vienna, Madrid, and London.

No Intention to 'Cut Off Ties With Vienna'

TA311149 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] There has been no formal reaction from Israel on the latest disclosures about the wartime activities of Austrian President Kurt Waldheim. But the Foreign Ministry's Director General Yosi Beilin told IDF Radio that Israel does not intend to cut off ties with Vienna over Waldheim's reported participation in Nazi war crimes.

The Foreign Ministry said a short time ago that it had not yet received a copy of the 1947 Yugoslav report which accuses Waldheim of taking part in the massacre of Yugoslav citizens at Kozara 5 years earlier. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said the report would have to be studied in detail before a considered response would be made.

Earlier, the World Jewish Congress made public new charges that when Waldheim was Austria's foreign minister he ordered the Austrian ambassador in Prague to turn away Czechs who sought refuge there after the Soviet invasion. The ambassador at the time, Rudolf Kirchschlager, who later became president of his country, is said to have disobeyed Waldheim's order.

Attendance at Party Allowed

TA011000 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem has instructed the wife of the Israeli charge d'affaires in Vienna to accept the invitation from Mrs Elisabeth Waldheim to attend a social function in her home. The invitation was dispatched to all heads of diplomatic representations in Vienna. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben- 'Ami reports that before the invitation was accepted, the embassy sought Foreign Ministry guidance on the matter.

Envoy Meets Romanian Officials on Leftists' Trip

TA311741 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres have instructed the Israeli ambassador to Romania to check with the authorities in Bucharest on the extent of assistance they intend to extend to the left-wing delegation that plans to confer with PLO men in Romania. Ambassador Govrin has conveyed to the Romanian authorities the attorney general's view, which forbids Israelis from meeting representatives of terrorist organizations.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami points out that according to the Israeli-Romanian aviation agreement, Romanian airplanes cannot be prevented from landing in Israel even when they are on special flights.

THE POST Reports on Trip

TA020732 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
2 Nov 86 p 1

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Jerusalem is still awaiting word to hear if Bucharest intends to send a special airplane to bring a group of leftist Israelis to a meeting slated to begin today with PLO leaders [in]Romania, sources said last night.

The Foreign Ministry over the weekend inquired in Bucharest about whether reports were true that Bucharest was financing the meeting and providing air transport. Officials in Jerusalem were careful to stress that Israel has not lodged any protest against or objection to the planned meeting. Romania does not regard the PLO as a terrorist organization.

Both the Foreign Ministry and the Prime Minister's Office hope that a snag will cancel the meeting. Attorney-General Yosef Harish last week ruled that the meeting would be in contravention of the Terrorism Law (which bars Israelis from meeting members of "terrorist organizations").

Israeli officials are trying to avoid a diplomatic incident with Bucharest, and denied that Israel would forbid the landing of a

Romanian plane in Israel. The officials said that there is an aviation agreement between the two countries which provides for Romanian civil aircraft landing in Israel.

But should the meeting take place and should its Israeli participants subsequently be put on trial here, this may prove embarrasing to the Romanians and would probably cause political turmoil within Israel, possibly including a Labour-Likud clash, sources suggested yesterday.

No Official Romanian Response

TA030726 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0600 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry is trying to foil the meeting between the leftists and PLO representatives in Romania. This was stated by Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, who noted that he believes Romania will do everything in its power to maintain a reasonable fabric of relations with Israel on this matter. Our party affairs correspondent Yaron Deqel has asked the vice prime minister whether the Romanians had supplied the Foreign Ministry with information on the upcoming meeting.

[Begin recording] [Peres] No, we obtained no official answers.

[Deqel] To the best of your knowledge, does Romania intend to dispatch a special aircraft to accommodate the delegation members?

[Peres] I have had no information about this, either positive or negative. We are taking action to stop this; it is against the law and the entire affair is [word indistinct]. I presume Romania, too, will do its best to preserve a correct fabric of relations with us.

[Deqel] The suggestion has been raised that the delegation be prevented from leaving Israel. Do you accept this proposal?

[Peres] I would not like to comment on all the possibilities that [words indistinct].

[Deqel] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Shamir Reacts to King Husayn's 1 Nov Speech

TA021623 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1557 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this evening addressed himself to King Husayn's speech in the Amman Parliament yesterday.

[Begin Shamir recording] There is no special signal in his speech. I believe it was possible to expect this expression of position on his part. There were no signs that the king was going to change his position. However, one should never despair. We should hope that one day we will sit down for negotiations with the king, who will be representing Jordan. [end recording]

Peres To Resume Activity Toward Conference

TA020903 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
2 Nov 86 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will soon resume his confidential political activity toward holding a preparatory meeting for a Middle East international conference. Sources associated with Peres said last night that King Husayn's statement advocating a preparatory meeting constitutes a positive signal toward continuing political contacts with Jordan.

Political sources in Jerusalem regard Husayn's announcement as further affirmation of the monarch's resolve to sever ties with the PLO and consolidate a local Palestinian leadership in the territories that would espouse a pro-Jordanian orientation.

Cabinet Meets on Appointments, Other Issues

TA021306 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] The Cabinet this morning approved two new official appointments; that of David Maymon as commissioner of the Prison Service and that of Elyaqim Rubinstein as Cabinet secretary. Just back from the Prime Minister's Office is Steve Weizman.

[Begin recording] [Weizman] At his first Cabinet briefing, newly appointed Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein told reporters the government had heard reports by the ministers of health and finance on Friday's agreement with the hospital nurses. Prime Minister Shamir gave his blessings to the agreement and said he hoped it meant an end to the hospitals crisis. Defense Minister Rabin summed up current security issues. His report comes within the framework of the Ministerial Defense Committee and cannot be made public.

Cabinet Secretary Rubinstein said he was not aware that there had been any discussion of a prisoner exchange in Lebanon, but added that if the subject had come up, it too would have been within the framework of the Defense Committee.

Asked if there had been mention of last week's burning of the synagogue in Romania, Rubinstein said there had been no official Cabinet statement, although he did give his own assessment.

[Rubinstein] Obviously, a burning of a synagogue wherever it takes place is something which is of concern to us and we always would look for explanations and try to find out what happened. I'm sure this will be done, but I cannot be specific and what I said is not based on a specific factual background at this point.

[Weizman] Other Cabinet business this morning included Rubinstein's own appointment as Cabinet secretary and that of David Maymon as commissioner of the Prison Service. [end recording]

Herzog To Far East; Hints at Breakthrough With PRC

TA030530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] President Herzog arrives in Australia today on the first leg of a 5-nation tour of the Pacific and the Far East. Before leaving, he said he hoped his trip would lead to a psychological breakthrough in the region. He also hinted that there could be a breakthrough in relations with China. President Herzog will visit Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, the Philippines, and Singapore.

AL-SHA'B Editor Given Expulsion Order for PLO Ties

TA030527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The commander of the Central Command has issued an expulsion order against Akram Haniyah, the editor of the weekly *Al- Sha'b*. The security forces detained the man this morning, acting on an order issued by Major General Baraq. The IDF spokesman reports that Haniyah is a key Fatah activist and has maintained contacts with senior organization activists as well as comrades from other hostile organizations. Akram Haniyah will be given the opportunity to appeal the injunction before a committee headed by a military judge.

Our correspondent Arye Gus adds that security forces maintain that Akram Haniyah has received funds from the PLO for the purpose of publishing the paper and has further more used the paper's offices to hold regular meetings with Fatah figures. The paper's chief editor, 'Ali al-Khatib, was also expelled in the early 1970's. The newspaper's owner and chief editor, Mahmud Ya'ish has strongly protested the injunction issued against Haniyah, noting that the man is known to be a moderate figure.

Journalists Condemn Expulsion

TA031008 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The association of Arab Journalists in East Jerusalem has issued a condemnation of the decision to deport *Al-Sha'b* editor Akram Haniyah. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the Arab journalists have even requested assistance from international journalist bodies and from human rights associations to revoke the injunction.

New Regulations Enacted On Arms Deals

TA311335 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The defense minister has enacted new regulations on licenses for arms exports. These regulations are designed to tighten control over arms dealers. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that in the next few days all arms dealers will be required to apply to the Defense Ministry for new licenses because the old ones will be nullified. The new licenses will have more restrictions and, among other things, will be limited to contacts with certain countries which will be listed on the license itself. The dealers will have to ask permission for any preliminary contacts regarding an arms deal.

Al-Shawwa on European Aid to Territories

TA311550 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
31 Oct 86 p 8

[Interview with former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa by Da'ud Kuttab; date and place not givem]

[Text] *Al-Fajr*: What is your opinion of the European Common Market's decision to support the occupied territories?

Al-Shawwa: I think there is no harm in it. However, one must mention that there are many obstacles to implementing such resolutions.

Al-Fajar: What do you think about the Europeans considering the occupied Arab territories as separated economically from Israel and Jordan?

Al-Shawwa: This was our demand. We are satisfied with this and view it positively. However, there is a big problem, namely: All European decisions will depend 100 percent on Israel's consent. Even if Israel openly agrees on this issue, it will place practical obstacles to hinder or delay the shipping of our citrus products to Europe. Israel will not grant us the facilities to enable us to export our products. This is the basis of the entire steadfastness issue.

Al-Fajr: Don't you think that economic assistance without any politicial steps to help end the occupation will serve only as a pacifying factor?

Al-Shawwa: Considering the occupied territories as an independent economic area is in itself a political step, and is therefore a positive thing. Moreover, the aid which will be allocated for development will help the people of the occupied lands stand on their feet.

Security Forces Uncover Golan 'Terrorist Squad'

TA021220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] The security forces have uncovered a Golan terrorist squad whose members were planning to kidnap an IDF soldier whom they would have transferred to either Lebanon or Syria in order to carry out a prisoner exchange. Three inhabitants of the village of Majdal Shams who established the squad are suspected of plotting an attack against the security and police forces on the Golan Heights.

Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that the terrorists broke into a munitions depot on a moshav in the northern area, from which they stole large quantities of weapons. The squad members also planned to steal weapons from soldiers touring the Nahr Baniyas nature reserve. They intended to bring about the release of 10 Majdal Shams residents who were detained a year ago and given various prison terms on counts of organizing illegally.

Security Forces Counter Disturbances in W. Bank

TA021415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] There were a number of disturbances in the administered territories this morning, apparently linked with the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration. Near Ramallah, stones were thrown at an Egged bus travelling past the Al-Am'ari refugee camp. A passenger was slightly hurt by broken glass.

The Qalandiyah road north of Jerusalem was blocked by burning tires and bins this morning. Security forces opened the road.

Near the Temple Mount in Jerusalem pupils from a nearby school attempted to march in the direction of the mount shouting anti-Israel slogans. They were dispersed by police.

Security forces have also closed the access road to the Bi'r Zayt University, anticipating disturbances there. Two teams of reporters seeking to cover developments at the university were not allowed in.

The road to Nabulus University was also closed.

Government Absorbs 1 Million Shekels in October

TA030838 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Nov 86 p 9

[Report by Avi Temkin

[Text] The continued surge in tax revenues helped the Treasury offset a large monetary injection into the capital market, and thus end last month with a net monetary absorption of NIS [New Israeli Shekel] 1 million, the Finance Ministry officials said yesterday.

In a related development, the Bank of Israel reported that last month foreign currency reserves rose $221 million to stand at $3.32 billion on October 31. The increase in reserves reflected the reception of the last part of the American emergency aid to Israel, totalling $375m.

The central bank said the government had already designated part of the aid for payments abroad this month, and this explained the difference between the two sums.

The Treasury said that in October its spending in the capital market totalled NIS 348m., including payment for maturing bonds and saving schemes totaling NIS 214m. above the sums it raised in the market. In addition the government transfered NIS 132m. as credits to financially distressed bodies, most of it to Kupat Holim Klalit [sick fund].

The last part of the monetary injection in the capital market, some NIS 48m., reflected a payment to the central bank for government bonds it held. A spokesman for the bank said the amount had no influence on the economy, since it would not be injected into the economy. Thus, the spokesman said, the overall monetary absorption for last month was NIS 49m.

The Finance Ministry said the injection into the capital market was more than offset by a surplus in its current operations. It added that in October the government spending was 13 per cent below the average monthly level for the April-september period.

But the main cause for the surplus was the large revenue from taxes last month. Tax revenues totalled NIS 1.4 billion last month, an increase of 14 per cent in real terms from its level in the same month last year.

Since the beginning of the fiscal year tax revenue has totalled NIS 9.5b., an increase of some 10 per cent from the same period last year.

Revenue increases were registered in virtually every tax category. Income tax revenue rose 14 per cent from October 1985, to NIS 690m. Value-added tax totalled NIS 370m., an increase of 16 per cent from a year earlier, while revenue totalled NIS 180m., 20 per cent more than in October 1985.

The Treasury added that last month there was a slowdown in imports of consumer durables, although they were still above their level for the same month in 1985. Imports of private vehicles were down 40 per cent compared with September, with some 4,000 cars imported last month. Nevertheless, these imports were still 8 per cent above the number for October last year.

ALGERIA

Libya's Jallud Makes Arrival Statement 26 Oct

PM311116 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 26 Oct 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "An Asset for Arab Nation in 1st November"]

[Text] Algiers — Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's revolution command council, arrived in Algiers yesterday afternoon at the head of a ministerial delegation on a 1-day working visit.

The Libyan leader was met at Houari Boumediene International Airport by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politburo member and chief of the FLN Central Committee standing secretariat, and by Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo member and foreign minister, as well as by the Algerian ambassador to the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the secretary of the Libyan fraternity bureau in Algeria.

Major Jallud was accompanied by Kamil Huasyn al-Maghur, secretary of the people's foreign relations committee, Fawzi Shakshuki, secretary of the people's general planning committee; and Omar Ishkal, secretary responsible for the peoples committees in the Libyan Jamahiriyah's general people's congress.

On his arrival in Algiers 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Jamahiriya's revolution command council, issued the following statement:

"My visit to Algeria takes place within the context of the question of unity, which is the most pressing issue for all the nationalist forces of the Arab world.

"All efforts aimed at awakening nationalism depend on the existence of a nationalist leadership to do the job, in line with the example of Algeria and Libya," Mr Jallud said.

"No Arab country," Major Jallud added, "can develop if divided because," he said, "the Arab nation really is exposed to an attempt to annihilate and destroy it.

"We are on the eve of 1 November and we must draw inspiration from that occasion because 1 November and the Algerian people constitute an asset for the Arab nation," Major Jallud said.

During his visit Major Jallud had a number of talks with Algerian leaders about bilateral relations and various political issues of common interests to the two countries.

LIBYA

TANJUG: Jallud Visits Wounded Goukouni Oueddei

LD021454 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, November 2 (TANJUG) — President of the interim Gouvernement d'Union Nationale de Transition (GUNT) Goukouni Oueddei has been gravely wounded and is in the intensive care unit of the military hospital in Tripoli. Goukouni Oueddei suffered abdomen injuries and was brought urgently to the Tripoli hospital where a complicated operation was performed.

Latest information is that at present Goukouni Oueddei is feeling a little better. He is conscious.

In the absence of any official information, it is still imposible to say how and why Goukouni Oueddei was injured. However, sources in Chad say that Libyan security forces attempted last Thursday to enter Goukouni Oueddei's villa in Tripoli in order to arrest him, it is claimed. On the occasion a conflict occured with Goukouni Oueddei's guards.

Goukouni Oueddei was placed under the house arrest in the middle of October in his villa in the Ben Assour city district. The news had been announced by Goukouni Oueddei himself in a telephone conversation with the French radio. There has been no official comment in Tripoli so far.

When asked to comment the news on the GUNT president's wounding, Libyan officials told TANJUG's correspondent that Tripoli had not issued any official comment.

This latest event comes in the context of a visible split which has come about recently not only in the branch of Chad's opposition coalition headed by Goukouni, but also between Goukouni and his Libyan allies. Tripoli has invested a great deal of political effort in a two-month attempt to reconcile the two conflicting sides which had even waged armed clashes in northern Chad, close to the town of Fada. Involved is a direct conflict between Goukkouni's supporters and the forces of his opponent from the coalition, Asheikh ibn Oumar.

Reliable sources claim that Oueddei has warned that if Tripoli continues to support Ibn Oumar, he would offer his hitherto Chadian enemy direct negotiations, bypassing Libya.

Libyans who consider Chad a question of their national security could certainly not take Goukouni's open threat benignly and he was placed under house arrest in Tripoli.

From the political context of these events, it should not automatically be concluded that the latest incident was inspired by Libya's present disposition towards Goukouni. According to some sources, directly after the operation on the GUNT president, Libyan Revolutionary Council member Major Jallud visited the hospital and issued an order that all necessary measures be taken to ensure effective medical aid for the patient.

Jallud Attends Rally on Algerian Anniversary

LD021304 Tripoli JANA in English 1057 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, al Harth 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud yesterday attended a massive rally held at Mazra'at al Jazair [name as received], which was a training camp for Algerian freedom fighters, to celebrate the 32nd anniversary of the outbreak of the Algerian revolution.

The ceremony was inaugurated with the anthem 'God is great' and the Algerian national anthem. Then Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud made a speech in which he saluted this historical occasion and the heroic struggle of the Algerian people and its militants ending in the glorious triumph over French colonialism. Major Jallud [words indistinct] 'May God bless and give mercy to the martyrs of Arabism and the martyrs of Arab revolution and nation from the ocean to the gulf.'

Addresses Rally

LD021349 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2142 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Speech by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud at popular celebration in Tripoli held on 1 November to commemorate the anniversary of the inception of the Algerian Arab revolution against the French — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, and in the name of our nation's struggle, and in the name of the cause and the gun, we salute the holding of this pan-Arab demonstration to commemorate and glorify the most magnificent epic of struggle in modern times, by the strugglers of the Arab people in Algeria backed by the Arab Algerian people [as heard].

In these moments, we pray for the souls of martyrs of Arabism, of the Arab nation in Algeria, and the Arab nation from the gulf to the ocean. Their souls went up to heaven, for they have never died. They are alive because they have given us glory and historic epics of struggle that give us strength and guidance at this juncture, at which our nation is the target of a rancorous crusading campaign that is aimed not only at this nation's culture, but also at its very existence.

Brothers, in these glorious moments, on 1 November, the first day of Al-Harth — this great day that witnessed the most momentous historical decision — has changed the course of events in our nation and in the Third World, and changed the map of the area. This day thwarted the dreams of the neocrusaders. On this day, the believing nation and the great Algerian people adopted a decision saying that Algerian is Arab. [passage omitted]

Brothers, we are presently in dire need of another historic decision carrying the same power and faith, namely the decision of unity. We in the revolutionary committees movement have read a lot, have read the National Charter of the Arab revolution in Algeria. Whenever I used to read their revolution's publications, I used to feel as if I was reading the interpretation of the Green Book, the dialogue of the cultural revolution, socialism, and unity. We are now waiting for the leadership in Algeria; the Political Bureau and the Central Committee and the leadership in Algeria at the head of which is the great struggler President Chadli Bendjedid, to make a third decision, which is the decision of unity between Libya and Algeria. [chants: The realization of Arab unity is the motto of revolutionary forces]

We have confidence in the Algerian leadership and have confidence in its honesty and its progressive pan-Arab courses of action. When you were shouting slogans demanding an answer from Algeria concerning the unity [chants of unity], the answer was given by Brother (Ya'lawi) the general secretary of the national organization of strugglers. It came very decisive, complete, and convincing to us all. We consider it a message from the leadership in Algeria and from Brother President Chadli, and from the Algerian people and from the strugglers who have to complete their struggle by realizing Arab unity. [chants: One Arab people, one Arab objective]

Brothers, as Brother Mu'ammar told Brother Chadli at their 'Ayn um Wannas meeting [as heard]: We accept the view of the Algerian people and the Liberation Front in regard to unity as stated in the FLN Charter and consider it binding on both peoples and we accept it. This is an honor to the Algerian people and to the strugglers and evidence of our confidence in the Algerian revolution and leadership. This is evidence of our confidence. We always were accused of wanting to impose a pattern of unity development on the Arab nation and on the pan-Arab groups and the progressive forces. In fact, we are committed to... [sentence left incomplete] Out of our confidence in the historic relations between the two peoples and the characteristics of the two peoples, and owing to the relations of struggle, and because of geography and even mentality, the mentality of the Algerian and the Libyan is the same, [word indistinct] he is honest and humble. [sentence as heard]

Second, after we read the charter, namely with regard to its pan-Arab, cultural, socialist, and the masses aspects, we found that the Liberation Front is not a party, and we have found that the two closest regimes were the revolution of 1 September and the revolution of 1 November.

Therefore all conditions are favorable to unity.

Brothers, I would have been content not to speak, and to consider Brother Yalawi's words as the words of us all, as they were firm, sincere, categorical, and on target. [applause] However, due to the fear that hostile forces might give this a different interpretation, I had to deliver a speech. In fact, his words were quite clear. We accept them. His words are not an expression of himself, but a reflection of the attitude of the Algerian revolution, from [word indistinct] to the Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the strugglers at the front, and the Algerian people.

Brother, I say that the Arab nation is facing a real danger, the danger of destruction and ruin, the danger of a real death that would devour the Arab nation, one country after the other. The spearhead of this danger is the Zionist enemy in the heart of the Arab nation, in Arab Palestine. There is a rancourous alliance between Judaism and Christianity that utilizes the most up-to-date types of technology and conventional weapons. The Arab nation is the (?target) of this Jewish-Christian crusader-reactionary alliance. This alliance is using the Arab nation as an area for experiments; now in Lebanon, in Syria, in Tunisia, and in Libya, and tomorrow in Algeria, in Iraq, and in every country. The Arab area is being used as an area for experiments; they are carrying out their experiments on the Arab man instead of on animals — mice, apes, and donkeys. They experiment with their conventional weapons in the Arab homeland. [words indistinct]

France, the United States, and Britain have enabled the Zionist enemy to develop from a conventional military power to a real nuclear power. We are not afraid of Zionist nuclear and [word indistinct] bombs; we are resolved to die. The bombs [words indistinct] if we lose 10 million [word indistinct] still they will be the losers with the nuclear bombs. [passage omitted]

They said that the Zionist enemy has the right to nuclear deterrence because his economy cannot afford to spend hundreds of thousands on arms. But the Arabs, they say, have no right to possess a nuclear deterrent. Therefore, there is a veto on the future of this Arab nation and its destiny. The Arab nation therefore is now facing a real danger. Unfortunately, the Arab funds, Arab oil, and Arab facilities and military bases for the United States and France provide fuel for this 10th crusade. The Arab nation greatly needs the great Algerian people to play its role and join us in defeating the enemy. I am certain that Syria, Libya, and Algeria, together with the Arab masses, are capable of uniting and defeating this campaign and repeling it. [applause] They will be joined by the factions of the national revolution, the Palestinian revolution factions, and all the nationalist unionist forces. [passage omitted]

Syria, the bastion of steadfastness, under the Ba'th party leadership and under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership — Al-Asad who turned Syria's steadfastness from theoretical to practical against imperialism and Zionism — is the target of a serious plot. Their aim is to strike at the Arab nation in Syria because it is the rock that is blocking the path of Zionist, crusading, American, and Western designs. Syria is now the target of a conspiracy; Syria does not need statements, which Reagan — when describing the Arab and Libyan stands — said were nonsense. It is not enough to stand on Syria's side with statements.

The West, Britain, and Reagan must rest assured that we will not allow plotting against Syria except over our dead bodies. Just as as the United States and Britain — the rabid dog Reagan and child-killer Thatcher — were defeated in Libya despite their use of the greatest concentration of aircraft, modern war materials, bombers, aircraft carriers, naval ships, and modern technology, just as they were defeated in Libya at the hands of this small, strong, and believing Arab people — thanks to 1 September revolution and the capabilities it has tapped in these people and their readiness to die — we are certain that they will be defeated by Syria, backed by the Arab nation and by Algeria, Libya, Yemen, and all the Arab factions. [passage omitted]

Any attempt to harm Syria will be tantamount to an order to every struggler to make a decision to die. Syria represents Arab glory and pride and a solid base for our steadfastness. Any aggression against Syria is an aggression against Libya. [passage omitted]

Dear brothers, a development took place concerning oil [word indistinct] we achieved great victories and recovered our rights through the 1 September revolution [words indistinct] new prices and the oil producing countries became the ones who fix the prices of their raw materials which in the past were fixed by the Western states and governments. Then came the Islamic revolution in Iran which consolidated this direction [applause] but the monopolist companies and the Western states conspired and wanted to defeat the victories we had achieved. They relied on agents, and the market was flooded until oil prices reached, possibly, the price of water. Water became dearer than oil thanks to the reactionary intrigue, and some agents flooded the market under the banner: When we produce more we get bigger revenues. But it has been clearly proven that when we produce more we categorically get less money and smaller yield. What is correct is that we should preserve this wealth for our generations and produce in accordance with our need and sell it at a suitable price. Now the failure of this policy has been confirmed, and those who promote it [words indistinct] get better prices.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has contacted us, and His Majesty King Fahd has sent a message to Brother Mu'ammar calling for a meeting of the prices committee -- which is composed of Kuwait, Libya, and Ecuador — to immediately meet to fix the prices on the basis of $20. This is because the price actually achieved, that is, the book price when they refine it — these are economic terms probably not every one knows — they suggested to us what is called the production price and the prices of refined materials as their real price in the market and decided one price and that was $20.

Saudi Oil Minister Yamani was fired, and the West wept for him and regarded him as a big loss — he who was regrettably misleading the brothers in the Kingdom and did not even implement policy. We used to agree with His Majesty the king and the brothers in the Kingdom on things and he did not implement them, because he has connections. You saw how the West started to weep and cry for the departure of Yamani. Had one of the princes gone, they would not have shed a tear. This is proof that they are crying for Yamani because he was their agent who used to implement their policy. We do not hold the Saudi Arabian Government, nor His Majesty the king, nor the princes and the crown prince, responsible for the policy of flooding the market. We put the blame on wrong information and on quarters hostile to us. It is clear that we all lost from the policy of flooding the market. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Iran, Algeria, Iraq — we all lost, and the one who benefitted to the tune of 60 billion, almost 70 billion pounds sterling a year is the West, as a result of the policy of flooding the market.

Now the recent initiative, the message sent 3 days ago by His Majesty the king to brother Mu'ammar concerning the fixing of a price of $20 — to be one price, no other price. And that we should export in accordance with the needs of the market. This initiative will increase the income of the Kingdom, Libya, Iran, Algeria, Nigeria, Ecuador, and Venezuela; at the same time oil will last longer. Thus we greet this initiative as this is the right direction. It is clear [applause] that we all should be aware of the conspiracy directed against all of us.

We found that all of us lost. We found ourselves exporting a greater quantity and getting less. Now we greet this initiative and thank His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia and call for the speedy meeting of the committee. We have begun contacts with all the states, the brothers in Iran, in Algeria, in Nigeria, in all the oil producing countries, in Kuwait, the Emirates and Qatar, in order to hold a speedy meeting. We see this as a good start to bringing back reconciliation and harmony into OPEC, and

OPEC will again control prices and production and become a significant economic force.

This is a good start, and we all discovered the conspiracy against all of us, and we greet His Majesty the king and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, His Majesty King Fahd, and we have accepted this proposal and we expect the pricing committee to meet either next Monday or Tuesday to fix the price on the basis of $20. In the future, at the start of next year, production will be according to market needs and the distribution of production will be on the basis of the reserves of each country, the size of its population, and the production capability; this way we all benefit and our income increases. The income of each state among us will increase and we will end the contradictions and conspiracies because they did this and wanted each one of us to accuse another; indeed we were in a semiwar among ourselves. Indeed there was the danger of us fighting each other, because the one who wants to starve the Libyan people or the Algerian people or the Iranian people is more dangerous than the one who hits us with bombs. Therefore, we were in fact in a state of semiwar among ourselves. Now we all have (?discovered) the plot and we have begun to discover the conspiring and we have begun to return to the truth. In this there is great benefit. [passage omitted]

On this glorious day the revolutionaries of Algeria, the few committed who have faith in the right to live have made the decision to die so they are destined to be immortal. We salute this serious decision. The entire Arab nation is indebted to the great Arab people of Algeria. [passage omitted]

Al-Qadhdhafi Greets Algeria On Anniversary

LD010025 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Message from Libyan Leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi "to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and the masses of the Algerian people on the 32d anniversary of the beginning of the Algerian revolution"]

[Text] The beginning of the Algerian revolution, the immortal revolution, the revolution of the 1.5 million martyrs on 1 November, was not accidental; fate obviously decided to associate it with the month of November because the seeds of revolution were sown on that date just as the seeds of plants, growth and greenery are planted. We would like these seeds to be the seeds of a good tree, whose roots are firm and whose branches reach to the sky. The sky of the Arab revolution is an Arab nation united in one entity, not in 20 midget entities, from the Ocean to the Gulf.

Our people in Algeria, who planted the tree of freedom with their hands and watered it with their blood, understand, and their perceptive strugglers understand, that Arab unity, without which this tree would be exposed to the storms which lie in wait for every green branch which grows on Arab soil, shields this tree so that its shadow lengthens and its fruits become ripe.

On behalf of the martyrs of the (Al-'Aliyah) cemetery who were created by colonialism, which tore apart the unified homeland and dispersed the unified family, we urgently appeal to every Algerian, every man and woman and every youth and to the millions-strong Algerian Arab people and their military and political leadership headed by our struggling brother, Chadli Bendjedid, to start changing the map of the Arab homeland. Now colonialism has started to attack every piece separately and will continue until it swallows the lot. Colonialism acts according to the principle of divide and rule.

Out of loyalty to the 1.5 million martyrs, the millions who started out on that day of the revolution should complete the heroic odyssey in response to the Arab nation's wait for the arrival of the wound-decorated Algerian people into the arena of Arab unity. It is the duty of those millions of our people in Algeria to achieve unity immediately, because unity means exploiting the victory of battle for liberation and any victorious power which does not exploit the victory of the battle becomes the loser.

We call on the millions who wrote in blood the national charter to actually apply what they wrote with conviction about Arab unity in that charter, where they say: Algeria believes in the possibility of achieving Arab unity and its struggles for the achievement of that aim, which has become a necessity in the era of large communities.

We call on the Algerian youth, we call on the peasants, workers, employees, soldiers and officers, and we call on the FLN cadres, Central Committee members and member of the Political bureau to close ranks behind our brother struggler, Chadli Bendjedid, in his pursuit of unity.

Many happy returns. May the revolutionary struggle for unity continue.

[Signed] Your brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Jallud, Mansur Receive FLN Delegation

LD031046 Algiers APS in English 1008 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, 3/11/86 (APS) — Mr Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the Libyan People's Committee for the External Relations audienced yesterday in Tripoli an Algerian delegation notably including messrs Mohamed Djechaba and Yusuf Yaalaoui, CC members respectively minister of moudjahidine and the secretary general of the National Organization of Moudjahidine (ONM).

Commander 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Revolution Command presided, in the company of messrs Djechaba and Yaalaoui, the ceremony of the inauguration of the exhibition devoted to the history of the Algerian revolution.

Tripoli Reports on U.S. Mediterranean Exercises

LD312123 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The [word indistinct] 1986 maneuvers continue in the western parts of the Mediterranean with the participation of NATO forces, the 6th Fleet, and Israeli naval forces. The command of these maneuvers is planning for the arrival today of

the ships of the joint forces of the NATO alliance at the Cadiz naval base in Spain.

The U.S. air force is participating with 38 F-16 aircraft. Furthermore, U.S. 6th Fleet forces and Israeli naval forces in the eastern Mediterranean areas at the beginning of next [word indistinct] will participate in joint maneuvers aimed at discovering and attacking submarines, and coordinating between Israeli and U.S. forces in a state of alert. Taking part in these maneuvers will be the destroyer *Nicholson* and aircraft from 6th Fleet carriers, in addition to submarines and 15 gunboats of the Israeli forces.

The JANA Arab affairs editor has commented that these and other maneuvers involving NATO forces, U.S., and Israeli forces clearly show that the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine has become a base that threatens peace in the Mediterranean. The U.S. forces consider occupied Palestine as a center to move from to undermine peace and stability after refueling and resting its troops. The editor notes that these maneuvers which are taking place at this precise moment indicate to the Arab nation that its sea and lands have become the target of the U.S.-Zionist strategic alliance. They have also shown to the Arabs, beyond any doubt, that Israel is America and America is Israel.

These maneuvers, as shown by all signs and evidence, are aimed at forcing the Arab nation into submission and prostration by the Americans and the Zionists.

Concluding his comment, the editor urges the Arab countries to boycott America and its allies completely, saying: Given that America is Israel and Israel is America, let Arab ports as of today be closed to U.S. ships, and let Arab airports be closed to U.S. airplanes. Let us boycott U.S. goods and its poisonous waste, and declare an economic boycott of America by rejecting its goods and refusing economic relations with it. As of today, there is no justification for any Arab country to receive a U.S. airplane or ship, and if it does so then it would be receiving an Israeli airplane or ship in its airspace and territory.

Envoys Condemn UK Measures Against Syria

LD021610 Tripoli JANA in English 1449 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al Harth 2, *Jamahirya News Agency* — The heads of diplomatic mission accredited to Great Jamahiriyah condemned hostile British measures against Syria and the Arab nation directed by and in coordination with Zionists and Americans.

The heads of diplomatic mission urged, in a statement read by the Sudanese ambassador to the Jamahiriyah television, the European countries not to involve themselves in this hostile plan.

The statement called on Arabs to stand firmly by the Syrian Arab people in the face of the imperialist-Zionist scheme against the whole Arab nation. It also urged world trade unions and international organisations to stand in solidarity with Syria in confronting and deterring this scheme.

JANA Notes Arrest of Man Who Threatened Reagan

LD021241 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1105 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Washington, 2 Nov (JANA) — The U.S. Administration has imposed a blanket of secrecy over an attempt to assassinate Reagan, the rabid dog of Israel, last week.

According to reports leaked to the information media despite the CIA-imposed secrecy, the CIA has arrested a man as he was trying to infiltrate into the residence of the rabid dog of Israel in the Spokane district of the U.S. capital, Washington [as received].

According to the reports, the arrested man was one Robert Nelson, who was found to possess a gun with a bullet in which was inscribed the words "Reagan will die." Nelson is scheduled to appear before courts on Friday on the charge of attempting to assassinate Reagan.

French Plan To Assassinate Al-Qadhdhafi Cited

LD312110 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] [Alexandre de Maranche), head of French intelligence from 1970 to the end of 1981, has revealed in a book of his published in (?stock) publications under the title *Secrets of Princes* that in 1971 he made a proposal to the Americans concerning the liquidation of the leader of the revolution in order to bring about a change in the political course in Libya, but U.S. officials thought that the proposal should be studied in a more comprehensive and fuller manner and that more time was needed.

A year after this proposal, U.S. officials contacted (de Maranche) and asked him whether it would be possible to prepare an accident leading to the killing of Col. al-Qadhdhafi. However, the head of French intelligence apologized for turning down this request as Al-Qadhdhafi had become better protected and it was very difficult to carry out an assassination operation.

(De Maranche) also pointed out that allied Western intelligence had for several years thought of getting rid of Col. al-Qadhdhafi in one way or another, but these was in fact no organized operation. The head of French intelligence has also admitted that the late Al-Sadat asked him in March 1978 to arrange the liquidation of the leader. (De Maranche) further said that the Al-Sadat regime tried in the seventies to charge the French intelligence service with the task of liquidating the brother leader.

JANA Editor Views USSR Request on UN Agreement

LD012033 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Nov (JANA) — The Soviet Union yesterday requested that the UN Commission for Relations with the Host Country take immediate and effective steps to ensure the strict application of the UN Headquarters Agreement signed in 1947 and create the favorable conditions that will allow the permanent delegation to the United Nations to work normally.

This has come in the wake of repeated disgraceful acts by the administration of the rabid dog of Israel toward the permanent delegations to the United Nations.

The JANA political editor commented on this Soviet request, saying: "The attitude of the Soviet Union toward the United Nations fully corresponds to the repeated calls of the Great Jamahiriyah to move the UN headquarters away from America, for it catagorically does not recognize nor respect the UN charters, including the Headquarters Agreement signed in 1947. The administration of the rabid dog of Israel has persisted in its efforts to undermine the United Nations and prevent its activities in helping the oppressed peoples through the use of the veto, siding with the colonialists and racists in South Africa and occupied Palestine, the matter which confirms that this Administration wants to possess the United Nations, control it and empty the humanitarian international dimension from its objectives by exploiting the presence of the UN headquarters on U.S. territory."

The JANA political editor added that all of those stands makes it unjustifiable for the UN headquarters to remain on U.S. territory because the U.S. Administration considers it as part of its possessions and part of the U.S. State Department, deliberately forgetting that the peoples have struggled and sacrificed much to create this organization, which has been established for the service of man wherever he is and to deliver him from colonialism, injustice and oppression practiced by imperialism, at the forefront of which is America.

Concluding his comment, the JANA political editor said that the Great Jamahiriyah stands by the Soviet Union and the whole of the peace-loving forces in their urgent call which confirms that the U.S. government does not respect the Headquarters Agreement. And we call upon the international community, the world institutions, the international federations and all forces for good to take a unified stand calling for the removal of the UN headquarters to some other place which respects this agreement and the international charters and protect the United Nations from the U.S. violations.

SUDAN

Reportage on 2 Nov Student Riots in Khartoum

'Peaceful' March Planned

JN011620 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) — The Khartoum University Students Union will stage a march tomorrow morning, Sunday, to the Prime Ministry to hand a memorandum to the prime minister. Qaribullah al-Khadr, president of the Khartoum University Students Union said that more than 30 unions from the universities, higher institutions, and secondary schools will take part in the march. On the contents of the memo, Al-Khadr said that it will explain the views ofthe student movement on the current situation in the country. He said that the Khartoum commissioner, central intelligence, and police have been informed to allow the march, which he described as peaceful, to take place. Al-Khadr said that the slogans of the march will also be peaceful.

Nine Casualties Reported

JN021627 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1448 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Nov (SUNA) — Student trade union federations of the Khartoum and Cairo branch universities as well as some institutes and secondary schools staged a march from Khartoum University buildings which headed for the Prime Ministry. The march comprised between 2,000 and 3,000 students. When the march arrived at the (Mak Namr) University street crossroad, police forces confronted it and prevented its advance. The march then changed its route toward (Mak Namr) Street which compelled the police to use tear gas.

The march managed to overcome the policemen because the direction of the winds prevented the tear gas from affecting the marchers but affected the policemen instead. The students began to stone the policemen which compelled them to fire. The march headed for the Prime Ministry on (Mak Namr) Street. Police forces confronted it at the building of the Higher Council for Religious Affairs.

The demonstration marched westward through a small passage and arrived at (Abjanzir) Square in the center of Khartoum. Police forces were compelled to use tear gas. The demonstration then proceeded down Al-Qasr Street toward the hospital. A committee from the student leaders was allowed to visit the wounded. At the hospital, the police used tear gas, which forced the students to storm the hospital.

A responsible source in the hospital's management explained that there were nine casulaties: Two from bullets, two from stones, and five suffocation cases due to tear gas. He pointed out that the two cases resulting from bullet wounds need special care. A student namedd 'Awad Shaykh Idris, from the engineering faculty, was shot in the lower abdomen while a student named 'Asim Muhammad Ibrahim, from the economics faculty, was shot in the back with the bullet settling in his intestine.

The mmeorandum which was expected to be submitted to the Council of Ministers dealt with several issues, foremost of which was the high cost of living. The memorandum demanded that an urgent, specific economic policy be announced to tackle living standards and control the market and strictly supervise it; that detrimental punishments be adopted to confront the spoilage of the national economy, and that the recommendations of the recent economic conference be adopted and implemented. The memorandum described the constitutional amendments to be introduced into the law as an infringement of freedoms. Concerning the political situation, the memorandum demanded that the constitutional conference be convened quickly to tackle the administrative situation of the south. It also demanded supporting and promoting the armed forces, trying everyone whose violation of the national consensus is confirmed, enacting the existing Shari'a laws, and channeling the police forces toward the achievement of security and stability.

The memorandum also demanded an investigation into the murder of students and citizens in recent demonstrations. It condemned the so-called repressive way of confronting the freedom of expression. It demanded the liquidation of the central reserves, the cancellation of the state of emergency, and the cessation of the interference in the freedom of the press.

The demonstration chanted anti-government slogans. Yesterday, the Khartoum commissariat authorities issued a statement explaining that this demonstration was illegal.

Student organizations criticized the so-called sabotage that has accompanied student demonstrations in the past few days. The Democratic Unionists, Al-Ansar, Al-Ummah Party, the democratic front, and the students struggle front said that this sabotage does not express democratic behavior but rather a hostility toward democracy. In a statement today, these organizations said that preserving democracy is the only choice to make those lying in wait for democracy lose their opportunity. The statement urged competent authorities to quickly liquidate the effects of the May regime in order to purify political life, fix prices, and guarantee the right to expression and democratic dialogue. It urged everyone to take the inherited traditions into account and not to storm the educational institutions.

Yusuf Comments on Riots

EA021646 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Statement by Tawfiq Yusuf, minister of culture and cooperation and official government spokesman; date and place not given — live or recorded]

[Excerpt] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Noble citizens: No doubt you have been astonished by the incidents of the past few days and the demonstrations in which some students have been used [words indistinct] and their aims. These incidents and demonstrations have revealed those who have started to show hostility to democracy as the guideline for government in the country, hostility particularly to this government, which has been using democratic means at the internal and external levels to set things right and make them better than they were during the era of corruption and the rule of the ignorant individual.

It is not to laud the governments achievements over the past few months, but merely for the record that we state that the government has been able to achieve the following:

It was able to shake off the grip of the aligned foreign policy pursued by Jafar Numayri and his regime, which involved Sudan in endless hostilities, placed it in a position of tutelage and caused internal and external proglems. Sudan's total emergence from that syndrome marked the entry of the new Sudan into the arena of international respect among its brothers and friends and within the international community.

The government has been able in this short period to contain the rebellion both ideologically and on the battlefield. This served to transform the rebel movement into a terrorist movement, which shoots down aircraft and disrupts the delivery of food supplies to our brothers in the south in an attempt to impose famine on those who do not support it — our citizens. What has been accomplished in this field proves decisively that our courageous armed forces were able to avert the bottomless pit of the destruction into which the moribund regime intended to lead them and to reassure their role of defenders of the soil of the homeland. All this also goes to prove the strength of the intellectual presentation of this crisis, because it is based on reality.

This government was able to prepare for a very good agricultural season, and God blessed us by making the autumn of this year a very good and blessed one. The farmers responded very well. The crops this year should be the first in a series of steps in many fields to lift Sudan out of the abyss into which it was cast by the defunct regime. Moreover, all quarters have responded to the rationale of our method of tackling and solving economic problems. This method gave the individual and the group their right to proceed with economic projects, each according to his ability and capacity. They have changed the face of the begging Sudan, which used to beg, whether people gave or withheld. The Sudanese have been made to feel that life has returned to our economy. This is the primary objective and daily concern of the government — and to succeed in its efforts through democracy and constructive dialogue rather than demagoguery, buffoonery, drumming and (?emotional appeals).

Citizens: The government has not buried its head in the sand. It does not say to the citizens: You suffer from an imaginary problem. It has been true to itself and to its citizens. It adopted the dialogue approach to present problems for consideration and has charted out beneficial policies to deal with them. The government also opened all forums to all opinions. It has listened to every opinion and argument with patience and respect. All this stems from a basic position and well-established conviction that true democracy is the true cure for Sudan's problems.

What appeared in *Al-Rayah* in its issue this morning on page six in phrases, which a Muslim is unable to repeat, must be regarded by any standard as an act hostile to democracy, a deliberate sabotage of the construction march, and a cheap attempt to influence the emotions of the people. It is an exploitation of circumstances which no one can deny and so everybody should hasten to deal with them. That is one thing. Another, perhaps, is that the citizens who went voluntarily to the ballot boxes and chose their representatives are perfectly aware of whom they have chosen. Thus, by describing the country's leadership as sectarian, they are proposing an alternative, by which they mean themselves. But this is a matter already settled at the ballot box. No one who believes in democracy is entitled to try to go beyond it by entirely undemocratic means, for doing so is nothing but a prelude to opening the doors to adventurers and new ventures, and only God knows the ruin they will bring in their wake.

The government is fully aware of the extent of the hostile designs being made for the capital and the regions. It is aware of the principal objective and knows that the students were chosen to be the catspaw to enable those people to achieve their hostile ambitions. We are aware that the students movement can turn the tables on them, but we do not wish any sector of the people to engage in hostilities against any other, because that is also part

of the design. We wish to remind those who want to play with fire that the basic duty of the government is to protect this democracy and the citizens security. [passage omitted]

Al-Banna Meets Syrian Envoy, Regrets UK Break

JN011552 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) — State Council Deputy Chairman Idris al-Banna met with the Syrian charge d'affaires in Khartoum today.

In a statement, Al-Banna explained that during the meeting they discussed relations between the two countries and ways to promote them. He said he expressed to the Syrian charge d'affaires regret over Britain's decision to sever relations with fraternal Syria. He also expressed confidence that what was attributed to the Syrian Embassy in Britain was fabricated and untrue. He added that excluding Syria is considered an obstacle impeding a solution to the Middle East issue because Syria has an effective role in the region.

Radio SPLA Denies Rumors of Garang's Death

EA311607 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] A spokesman for SPLM-SPLA has dismissed as a preposterous lie the allegations broadcast recently over Radio South Africa saying that the SPLM-SPLA leader Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior has died.

The spokesman told a foreign news correspondent yesterday that the rumor had originated from Khartoum and that it was picked up and dramatized by South Africa so as to create something sensational that deflects attention away from the role it is firmly believed to have played in the plane crash in which the Mozambican leader, President Samora Machel, was killed.

'Compromise' Reached on South's Administration

JN011601 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said here today that a compromise satisfactory to all on the administration of the south has been reached. It has been decided that the 1972 regional self-rule law be the basis for the administration of the south until the constitutional national conference is convened, he said.

Al-Mahdi added that the proposals which were adopted retain the current three administrative regions and appoint a ruler, a deputy ruler, and three ministers in each administrative region provided that a seven-member higher council be formed comprising the three rulers in addition to four others, including the council's chairman. He said the authorities mentioned in the regional self-rule law are divided among the three administrative regions while the seven-member council pursues the authorities that cannot be divided.

Al-Mahdi said the three ministers will assume the financial, administrative, and services affairs while the deputy ruler will assume the security affairs. He added that the seven-member council and the governments of the administrative regions should cooperate and exert efforts to provide and distribute services and relief material and also advocate the issue of peace in solidarity with the Peace Ministry to convene the constitutional conference in addition to cooperation with the Armed Forces to encircle the rebel movement.

Al-Mahdi on Student Demonstrations, Economy

JN011612 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1426 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has unvieled a student organization aimed at moving the current discussions in the constitutional institutions and departments to the street with the objective of making matters impossible for the democratic authority and its parties and creating confusion and disorder.

Al-Mahdi, who was speaking during a meeting with the media today, said that the Khartoum University Students Union is currently seeking to merge the students union at the Cairo University in Khartoum with several secondary schools under the name of the "General Federation of the Sudanese Students Union" in order to achieve this objective.

Al-Mahdi stressed that the government will assume its responsibilities to protect the democratic system, and that it will not allow the exploitation of the student movement by those who dream of establishing a custodianship in the country with which they hope to share with others. He said that the parties will not succeed in adopting worthless parties who have no pooitical hope. [sentence as received]

Al-Mahdi urged those who support these unions to reconsider their action. Al-Mahdi accused some sides, whom he described as lacking political popularity, of exploiting the student demonstrations which began at various schools due to shortages in teachers, books, and stationery in order to implement a plan aimed at embarrassing the government. He said that this led to the death of a youth from the Al-Ansar party. He said that this could have led to a worse reaction.

Al-Mahdi affirmed that the student movement has the right to express its opinion on educational and national issues within the framework of the educational and legal institutions without creating confusion and disorder.

Al-Mahdi stressed that the issue of supplies is still a source of citizens' suffering, and that the tackling of this issue requires a longer period of time.

Al-Mahdi criticized the banks' financial policies that led to the creation of parasitic elements which caused some commodities to disappear and, consequently, the increase in prices. He said that these elements have become wealthy and even millionaires at a time when the country is suffering from the danger of starvation. Al-Mahdi said that the government is currently studying the

banking system and distribution of commodities, which also needs radical reform.

Al-Mahdi touched on the issue of meat. He said that the government insists on preventing exportation and on increasing its imports until the market is arranged and controlled in a manner to provide meat to citizens with equitable prices. He said that the first shipment of livestock, which is 12,000 live animals, will be in the hands of consumers within a week, and that 25,000 additional live animals will arrive within 3 weeks.

Al-Mahdi on Oil Supplies, Sugar Production

JN011618 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has affirmed that the government has secured sufficient supplies of oil until the end of January. During a meeting with heads of the media organizations this morning, his excellency indicated that the governemtn is seeking a formula to secure a constant flow of oil into the country through tripartite deals with the countries in which Sudanese work, such as Iraq and Libya, as well as through equitable deals with Iran according to which Sudan gets 50,000 tons of oil.

On the issue of sugar, his excellency said that the country's production of sugar totals 480,000 tons, whereas the country's maximum consumption totals 524,000 tons. Thus, there is a deficit of only 44,000 tons. He affirmed that the government concluded a deal in excess of 160,000 tons to cover the deficit and that the necessary financing for this deal was provided by the EEC, U.S. aid, and through an equitable trade deal.

Al-Mahdi Discusses Constitutional Amendments

JN011605 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) — The proposed amendments to the provisional constitution will be submitted to the Constituent Assembly early next week and the final touches are to be undertaken by a joint committee composed of the Umman Party, the Democratic Unionist Party, and the southern parties. This was disclosed today by Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi when he met with local media representatives. He said the Ummah and Democratic Unionist Parties have agreed on the contents of the amendments and the joint committee will take care of the technical side of the process. He said the proposed changes are additions and omissions rather than amendments. The prime minister noted that Christianity and other divine religions in addition to conventions have been considered sources of legislation besides Islamic Shari'ah laws. He said the first and second amendments are aimed at stipulating the principles of the April 1985 revolution. The third amendment seeks to add matters related to issuing temporary laws in the absence of the Constituent Assembly. The fourth amendment is concerned with omitting references to the Transitional Military Council and the Transitional Council of Ministers.

The prime minister noted that the current government is homogeneous and that there are no differences between the ruling parties on any major issue, adding that the two parties' ministers have proved their ability to overcome their party loyalties in the interest of a more comprehensive outlook. Al-Mahdi also said that the leaderships of the two parties met more than once and agreed to complete the structures of the regional governments in the south, on the constitutional amendements, on forming committees for the Constituent Assembly, and on coordinating and controlling information pertaining to security. He pointed out that important decisions were made on these subjects and a joint committee was formed to discuss them within 1 week.

SPLA Denies Government Claim of Secure Airports

EA311436 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The official spokesman for SPLM-SPLA has dismissed as absurd and mere wishful thinking Sudan Government claims that its forces have secured the three airport of Juba, Waw, and Malakal.

Refuting the claims, the spokesman revealed that a C-130 transport aircraft crash-landed at Juba airport last week after being hit by an SPLA antiaircraft missile over Jabal Lado, a few miles north of Juba.

Meanwhile, earlier on the same week, SPLA antiaircraft missiles had narrowly missed two large air targets in two separate incidents over both Juba and Waw. The two missiles were clearly visible to residents of both towns as they missed their targets, the spokesman added. The spokesman also confirmed their targets, the spokesman added. The spokesman also confirmed to Radio SPLA that SPLA infantry antiaircraft missiles, in addition to antiaircraft guns, were deployed along Juba, Waw, Malakal, and other cities in War Zone I.

He described allegations by Khartoum that it has secured the airports in the three main southern towns as well as land and river routes leading to the south as a reckless misrepresentation of reality that was fraught with great danger.

Khartoum will be held entirely responsible for any loss of lives and property in the eventuality of aircraft, convoys, or steamers being destroyed, the spokesman said.

On the other hand, the spokesman pointed out that the recent capture by SPLA of the strategic town of Lanya in Yei district has now placed the Juba-Yei and Juba-Nimule roads under firm SPLA control. Any convoys moving along these roads, the spokesman said, will do so entirely at their own risk, adding that the Khartoum government will have to bear the claim of any loss of life that may occur when such convoys are attacked.

TUNISIA

Opposition Leaders Jailed on Eve of Elections

NC011435 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Tunis, Nov 1 (AFP) — Fourteen leaders and other activists of the left-wing opposition were jailed for six months

here Saturday for "illegal association", the Socialist Progressive Rally (RSP) party said.

The sentences, suspended for ten days pending appeal, were imposed on the eve of Sundays legislative elections which are being boycotted by all the opposition, giving a walkover to President Habib Bourguibas Destour Socialist Party.

A RSP communique said those jailed Saturday included five members of the party politbureau and three other founding members of the party, among them Secretary-General Nejib Chabbi, 42, a Tunis lawyer, and Moncef Ben Sliman, former secretary-general of the University Teachers Union.

Those sentenced also include Omar Ben Dhawi, a candidate in the elections at Sfax, Tunisias second city. The jailing automatically disqualifies him from standing, under the electoral code.

The alleged offences go back four years, when a group of left-wing activists and trade unionists met to discuss the formation of an opposition party. The result was the RSP, founded in December 1983.

The RSP, which was tolerated by the authorities and allowed to publish a weekly newspaper, was putting up joint candidates in the elections with the Tunisian Communist Party.

But this week both parties said they were withdrawing from the elections because of "pressure" and "administrative harassment" from the authorities. They were followed by the Popular Unity Party, which gave similar reasons.

The largest officially-recognised opposition party, the Movement of Social Democrats, and the Islamic Tendency, which is unrecognised, also announced a boycott on the grounds of "lack of guarantees" that voting would take place properly.

The RSP communique said the trial of its members had occurred in a climate of "general deterioration of liberties" of trade unions, the press, and of association, against a background of a "political and social crisis which threatens the future of the country." [passage omitted]

Bourguiba Advised To Reduce Activities

LD031239 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The presidential headquarters has issued the following statement:

To complete the dental treatment for his excellency the president of the republic, a gum operation was carried out for his excellency this morning by Professor (Okchiano) from Paris with the assistance of Doctors Al-Sahir and Al-Lumi.

The operation was carried out in the best conditions. His excellency the president of the republic was advised to reduce his activities this week.

[Signed] Omar al-Chadli and Mohamed Ben Ismail

Foreign Ministry Appeals to UK, Syria

LD311249 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The Tunisian Foreign Ministry has expressed its deep concern over recent developments in Syrian-British relations that culminated in the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries, a matter which Tunisia greatly regrets.

While recalling the established principles that govern Tunisia's attitude toward international terrorism and its denunciation of all manifestations of international terrorism, the Tunisian Government cannot but express its indignation at the campaign of premeditated linking of the Arab countries with terrorist operations.

Tunisia appeals to all sides to let reason prevail and to take into consideration the common interests that firmly and seriously bind Europe and the Arab world, and thereby solve the chronic problems of the Middle East in a manner that would safeguard the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their soil, and the liberation of the occupied Arab territory.

WESTERN SAHARA

Government Issues Communique on 31 Oct UN Vote

LD021251 Algiers APS in English 1106 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] SADR (Liberated territories), 2/11/86 (APS) — The resolution adopted on 31 October 1986 by the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, to accelerate the decolonization process of Western Sahara and to put an end to the Moroccan expansionism has a particular signification, a communique from the Sahraoui Ministry of Information indicated. This resolution intervenes, the communique pointed out, eleven years after the Rabat's regime decided to invade Western Sahara on 31 October 1975. That explains the international community will not yield to the policy of the fait accompli behind which Rabat's expansionist regime is retracting and through which the latter is aiming to undermine the international community efforts by extending the war.

The international community shows then its conviction of the non-credibility of the Morocco's propaganda aiming at making believe in the efficiency of the policy of the defense "walls". By adopted this resolution, the communique carried on, the UN General Assembly reaffirmed its (?attachment) to the application of the peace plan contained in the OAU Resolution 104 and the UN 40/50, which demand from the two sides in conflict, the Polisario Front and Morocco, to start direct negotiations for a cease-fire and a self-determination referendum without administrative constraint.

This massively voted resolution 98 votes for and no vote against, is aggravating the isolation of Rabat regime and proves the ever increasing audience enjoyed by the Saharan people in struggle for national independence.

The United Nations the communique underlined urge the states which have not yet recognized SADR to do it and to press Morocco into respecting the international legality and put an end to aggression against Western Sahara.

In expressing satisfaction with this victory the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) and Polisario Front renew their attachment to peace and seize this opportunity to launch an urgent call to Rabat Government to abide by international legality and end its aggression against Western Sahara, the communique concluded.

CAR

President Kolingba Says Bokassa To Be Tried Soon

AB311554 Paris AFP in English 1331 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Bangui, Oct 31 (AFP) — The former Central African emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who returned here from exile in France last week and was promptly arrested, will be tried "as soon as possible," Central African President Andre Kolingba said Friday.

General Kolingba said the unexpected October 23 return of Bokassa, who has already been sentenced to death here once in his absence following his overthrow in 1979, was a "problem which must be settled as early as possible so that the past can be buried forever."

The Central African leader was addressing a mass rally for the first time since he took over in 1981 from David Dacko, the former president who returned to power by ousting Bokassa in a French-backed coup.

During the meeting, attended by several thousand people in the Boganda Stadium here, Gen Kolingba announced a new constitution to be put to a referendum on November 21. The constitution will provide for the establishment of a single legal political party and legislative elections.

Gen Kolingba, who told journalists after the meeting that Bokassa's trial would be public, said in his speech that the former emperor "would no longer harm the Central African Republic." He said that a "commission of enquiry" has begun to question Bokassa after his arrest, in preparation for a new trial which was necessary by law following the death sentence passed on him in 1980.

CHAD

GUNT's Goukouni Said Wounded in Tripoli Gunfight

AB011730 Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 1 (AFP) — A top aide of Chadian opposition leader Goukouni Oueddei said Saturday that he had been kidnapped and "seriously wounded" in Tripoli last Thursday in a gunfight with Libyan soldiers.

The aide, Kailan Ahmed, said Mr. Goukouni and some close associates were taken from their residence to an unknown destination, on the pretext of being taken to a meeting with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The Chadians refused to move and the Libyan soldiers opened fire, Mr. Ahmed said.

A gunfight then broke out, in which Mr. Goukouni was seriously wounded and four of his bodyguards and two Libyans shot dead, he added.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Goukouni himself announced that he had been placed under virtual house arrest in Tripoli.

Mr. Goukouni is president of the Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT), which holds most of northern Chad with Libyan support against the French-backed government in Ndjamena, and is backed by Libya.

In recent months, however, the GUNT has been split by internal squabbles, and Libya has apparently switched its support from Mr. Goukouni to a dissident leader, Acheikh ibn Oumar.

Mr. Kailan also alleged that 55 members of the GUNT and senior officials of the Chadian opposition had been arrested in Libya since Thursday and taken to an unknown destination. He called on Col. al-Qadhdhafi to say what had happened to Mr. Goukouni and urged international pressure to stop "the pursuit of Chadians in Libya."

Mr. Kailan said some GUNT leaders who had not been arrested had been forced to make statements "designed to sow confusion and prevent international awareness of this unprecedented tragedy now taking place in Libya."

A communique telephoned from Tripoli Friday by GUNT "Foreign Minister" Facho Balam denied reports that Chadians had been arrested in Libya and that supporters of Mr. Goukouni had captured a company of Libyan troops in northern Chad.

CDR's Acheikh Says Goukouni 'Obstacle' to Peace

AB312230 Dakar PANA in French 1722 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 31 (ACI/PANA) — Goukouni Oueddei's "irresponsible" attitude is an "obstacle" to any political and peaceful solution to the Chadian crisis, Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) has stated.

In an interview granted on Saturday to the Catholic weekly *La Semaine* of Brazzaville, Acheikh Ibn Oumar expressed the belief that the fickle behavior of Goukouni, president of the GUNT, who suggests a military solution at one time and negotiation with Hissein Habre at another, cannot help to solve the Chadian problem at "a time when a political solution is necessary." The CDR secretary general, who mentioned the steps taken so far by his movement (a component of the GUNT) with a view to settling the matter peacefully, wished for the departure of Goukouni Oueddei from the leadership of the GUNT. "His elimination" could create a certain internal disturbance, but it can help solve the problem, he noted, although this might enable Hissein Habre to use this situation to his own advantage.

Mr Acheikh criticized in particular "the adventurist initiative" of the GUNT president in ordering his personal guards to fight against the GUNT's National Liberation Army recently, with a view to imposing his political views and strengthening his tarnished image following the failure of the Loubomo conference in Congo last March.

This practice, he stressed, has been strongly condemned by the GUNT officials and it simply led to the breaking up of his personal guards and the destabilization of the forces of the National Liberation Army.

The CDR official who rejected any military solution to the Chadian crisis called for negotiation with the Ndjamena regime within the framework of the resolutions of the various OAU summits.

To this end, Mr Acheikh expressed the belief that "the OAU has no right to wash its hands of the Chadian crisis issue," because it sponsored the formation of the GUNT. The OAU is, according to him, the only organization capable of assisting Chadians in finding a political organizational framework, despite all existing differences.

Chad is divided into two parts, the northern part controlled by the GUNT, and the southern part held by Hissein Habre. Chad has no head of state yet, he concluded.

GUNT Clarifies Report on Libyan Presence in Chad

LD311512 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] There was a clarification today by the GUNT [Transitional Government of National Unity] after the statements yesterday by the head of the GUNT president's office exposing the Libyan presence in Chad and alleging that a company of Libyan soldiers had been taken hostage. Here is Jean-Karim Falle:

[Falle] The GUNT communique dated 30 October in Tripoli and signed by GUNT Foreign Affairs Minister Facho Ballam denies that a Libyan military company had been taken hostage in the northern part of Chad. There is also a denial regarding the arrest of GUNT supporters residing in Libya. I remind you that the head of the GUNT president's office yesterday said a roundup of GUNT members by the Libyans had allegedly taken place.

The GUNT foreign minister's communique also makes it clear that it was at GUNT's request that Libya was in Chad. If the communique were to be believed, the Libyans' withdrawal depended entirely on GUNT authority, and that this withdrawal could only be announced following a decision taken with the Council of Ministers. These are the facts and the communique. Also, the Chadian Embassy in Paris yesterday confirmed, I quote, the exactions carried out by the Libyan authorities against the Chadian community in Libya. The Chadian ambassador to Paris also says that Libya has sent reinforcements, men and arms, to northern Chad.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Carries Out 'Major' Cabinet Reshuffle

AB311252 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1200 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 31 October (AZAP) — In conformity with the recent decisions and directives of the 12th ordinary session of the Central Committee of the party, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and president of the Republic, has on this day, Friday 31 October, carried out a major reorganization of the party's executive organ. The new Executive Council is characterized by a major reform: The post of first state commissioner has been abolished. In fact, the leader of the party is taking back everything into his own hands and is assuming fully his constitutional prerogatives of head of the Executive Council [the Cabinet]. He will therefore take full charge of all the organs of the MPR. The party leader will take all necessary precautions to ensure under his high and sovereign leadership the faultless execution of the new directives defined by the 12th ordinary session of the Central Committee which are full of hopes for the great mass of militants of the MPR. [passage omitted]

Another innovation is the creation of the new Department of Citizens' Rights. The role of this department will be to receive all sorts of complaints from citizens regardless of their social status and, if need be, to restore their rights if they happen to have been unjustly deprived of them either through acts of violence or through an administrative or judicial decision. [passage omitted]

Here is the complete list of the new Executive Council:

State Commissioner for:

Justice: N'singa Udjuu Ongwankebi
Territorial Administration and Decentralization: Vundwane Te Pemako
Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation: Kengo Wa Dondo
Citizens' Rights: Nimy Mayidika Ngimbi
Mobilization, Propaganda, and Political Animation: Nzanda Bwana Kalemba
Information and Press: Mandungu Bula Nyati
Plan: Sambwa Pida
Finance: Mabi Mulumba
Budget: Duga Kugbe Toro
National Economy and Industry: Nyembo Shabani
State Investments: Thambwe Mwamba
Foreign Trade: Mushobekwa Kalimba Wa Katana
Agriculture: D'Zbo Kalogi
Rural Development: Mokonda Bonza
Mines and Energy: Ileo Itambala
Public Works: Mokolo Wa Mpombo
Transport and Communications: Sampassa Kaweta Milombe
Real Property, Environment, and Nature Conservation: Kasereka Kasai
Higher Education, Universities, and Scientific Research: Tuyaba Lewula
Primary and Secondary Education: Nzege Aliziambina
JMPR, Sports, and Leisure: Tshimbombo Mukuna
Women's Affairs: Mayumba Kala
Public Health and Social Affairs: Dr Ngandu Kabeya
Civil Service: Mwando Simba
Labor and Social Welfare: Kisolekele Wamba
Posts and Telecommunications: Tokwahulu Bolamba
Culture, Arts and Tourism: Beyeye Djema

Secretaries of State for:

National Defense and Territorial Security: Likulia Bolombo
Veterans: Sasa Mwaka
Territorial Administration and Decentralization: Mujinga Swana
Foreign Affairs: Kabala Kisekaseka
International Cooperation: Mobutu Nyiwa
Plan: Katanga Yamutumba
Finance: Gbendo Ndewa Tate
Budget: Selemani Mwana Yile
Public Works: Kibangula Kia Makonga
Transport and Communications: Bossekota W'Atsia
Higher Education, Universities and Scientific Research: Bogwo Makeli
Primary and Secondary Education: Nzali Lopembe
Agriculture: Nzungu Luntadi [passage omitted]

New Attorney General Appointed

AB311331 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Order No 86/267 of 31 October 1986 on the appointment of an attorney general of the Republic. The MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic [words indistinct] 42 and 47, in the matter of Order No 82/018 of 31 March 1982 on the magistrate statute, decrees:

Article 1: Citizen (Longulu Tata Ngame) has been appointed attorney general of the Republic.

Article 2: All decrees preceding the present order have henceforth been abrogated.

Article 3: The state commissioner for justice will be responsible for the implementation of the present order, whose validity begins on the day of signing.

Signed in Kinshasa on 31 October 1986 by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga.

Military Intelligence, Action Service Abolished

AB301750 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic this morning at Amp Tshatshi presided over the meeting of the Supreme Defense Council. One of the results of this meeting is this ordinance issued today.

Ordinance No 86/262 of 30 October 1986 concerning the dissolution of the Military Intelligence and Action Service, SRMA:

The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic, considering the constitution, particularly Articles 36 and 45, decrees:

Article 1: The Military Intelligence and Action Service, SRMA, is dissolved;

Article 2: Ordinance No 85/166 of 22 June 1985 concerning the creation of the Military Intelligence and Action Service is rescinded;

Article 3: The present ordinance enters into effect on the date it is signed.

Issued in Kinshasa on 30 October 1986.

[Signed] Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, marshal of the Zairian Armed Forces.

BENIN

Kerekou, Nigerian Finance Minister Discuss Ties

AB311049 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpts] President Kerekou this morning received two delegations with whom he discussed problems of cooperation. The first was a Nigerian Government delegation led by Finance Minister Kalu Idika Kalu. The discussions centered on the trade relations between Nigeria and Benin which are to be reinforced. The Save sugar refinery and the (Onibolo) cement factory, the results of this fruitful cooperation, are to be reactivated, according to Mr Kalu Idika Kalu's replies to Jean Paul Akoe's questions.

[Begin Kalu recording in English followed by translation into French] We talked about the major areas of our cooperation. In the area of trade, we briefed the president to the effect that we agree that there should be an active trade agreement between the two countries. As you know, there has been a trade agreement between our two countries for some years now; it is now a question of reviewing this agreement in order to bring it up to date. [passage omitted] Other important problems discussed concerned our two common projects, that is the (Onibolo) cement factory and the Save sugar refinery. We informed the head of state about all the problems hindering the normal operation of these two projects as well as about the solutions we have found. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Joint Commission With Nigeria Issues Communique

AB311212 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Joint communique issued at the end of the Benin-Nigeria Joint Commission for Cooperation meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation building in Cotonou on 30 October; read by Edmond Kakpo Todjou, director of Africa and Arab countries' affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation -- recorded]

[Text] The third session of the Beninese-Nigerian Joint Commission for Cooperation was held in Cotonou from 25 to 30 October 1986. The delegation of the People's Republic of Benin was led by the minister delegate to the Presidency in charge of plan and statistics, Comrade Zulkifouli Salami. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria was led by the honorable minister of national planning, Dr Kalu I. Kalu.

During the opening session, the leaders ofthe two delegations emphasized the excellent relations of brotherliness, good-neighborliness and cooperation which happily exist between their two countries and peoples. They reaffirmed the determination of their two governments to further strengthen this cooperation and to make it more dynamic. The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the accomplishment of existing joint projects, especially the resumption of activities by the two joint companies, that is, the Save sugar company and the (Onibolo) cement company and explored other potential sectors of cooperation in the field of agriculture, transportation, and communications, mines, cartography, and culture.

To give more force and rigor to the trade agreement signed on 20 December 1971 between the two countries, the two delegations also decided to reexamine it with a view to bringing it up to date in order to intensify commercial exchanges. In the fields of culture and youth, the two parties decided to do everything necessary to ensure that the cultural action program signed between the two countries in 1983 and brought up to date during the present session is effectively implemented.

During his stay in Benin, the Nigerian minister of planning, the Honorable Dr Kalu I. Kalu, visited the (Onibolo) cement works. He held discussions with the Beninese ministers of foreign affairs and cooperation, of economy and finance, of plan and statistics, and of equipment and transport on questions of common interest in order to consolidate bilateral relations. The leader of the Nigerian delegation, Kalu I. Kalu, was received in audience by the head of state, His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou. The Nigerian delegation expressed its deep gratitude to the Beninese people and government for the warm reception and the solicitude accorded it during its stay in the People's Republic of Benin. The next session of the Beninese-Nigerian Joint Commission for Cooperation will take place in the Federal Republic of Nigeria in 1987 on a date to be agreed upon.

Issued in Cotonou on 30 October 1986. [Signed] For the People's Republic of Benin: Zulkifouli Samali. For the Federal Republic of Nigeria: Dr Kalu I. Kalu.

BURKINA FASO

Head of Libyan Delegation Comments on Stopover

AB312238 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The CNR [National Council of the Revolution] chairman and president of Burkina Faso received in audience this afternoon Comrade Ibrahim Bukhizam. Brother Bukhizam led the Libyan delegation to the funeral of President Samora Machel of Mozambique. After the audience he answered press questions by first reviewing his talks with Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara.

[Begin Bukhizam recording in Arabic fading into French translation] First, I take this opportunity to state that we were together with President Thomas Sankara at the burial ceremony of the combatant Samora Machel, and it was there we met the president. The combatant, Samora Machel, fell as a victim to imperialism, racism, and official terrorism.

We are stopping over in Burkina Faso because, as Libyan officials, meetings are always necessary between Burkinabe and Libyan officials to promote good relations between Libya and Burkina Faso. Each time a Libyan delegation arrives in Burkina Faso, we try to strengthen these good relations in the mutual interest of both the Libyan and Burkinabe sides. It is in this context that we took this opportunity to hold discussions with our brother, President Thomas Sankara, on these good relations between our two countries and the program of cooperation in

order to review problems facing this cooperation and seek possible solutions to enhance this cooperation. [end recording]

Soviet Youth Group Ends Visit, Issues Communique
AB311046 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The delegation of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League, Komsomol, which has been in our country since last Friday, laid a wreath yesterday at Revolutionary Square. Afterwards a joint communique was signed between the National General Secretariat of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and the Komsomol, followed by a press conference at the junior officers' mess.

This press conference made it possible for the press to learn about Soviet youth, the characteristics of the Komsomol, and its activities. The exchange of experiences was also discussed.

The Komsomol delegation leaves our country today.

GHANA

Togolese Deportation of Nationals Reported
AB011645 Dakar PANA in English 0950 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Accra, 1 Nov. (GNA/PANA) — Forty-seven Ghanaians, including 39 men were yesterday escorted to the Ghana/Togo border after their deportation from Lome by the Togolese Government. They were accused of illegal entry and not possessing valid travelling documents. The Ghanaians were escorted to the border by the Togolese police in the company of Ghana's charge d'affaires, Mr Victor Dzissam, and handed over to Ghana immigration officers and security agents.

One of the deportees, Mr Kwasi Naben, told reporters that he and his colleagues were arrested about two weeks ago and kept in cells. According to him, they were fed once a day during their captivity and were not allowed to go home to collect their personal belongings.

Togo closed its border with Ghana during the abortive coup attempt in September and Ghana also closed its side of the border early last month.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny May Attend French-African Summit
AB311204 Paris AFP in French 2044 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Abidjan, 29 Oct (AFP) — General Jeannou Lacaze, adviser of the French defense minister and former chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, was received in Abidjan early this week by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, it was learned from a military source in the Ivorian economic capital on Wednesday.

Gen Lacaze, who had discussions with other Ivorian officials, also had talks on Wednesday in Lome with General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the Togolese head of state, the same source indicated. The motives and details of these visits were not disclosed.

Observers recall that at Gen Eyadema's request and in accordance with the French-Togolese cooperation agreements, France sent troops to Lome at the end of September following an attempt to overthrow Gen Eyadema's regime by a commando of about 60 heavily armed men. Whereas calm seemed to have been restored in Lome, a company of French paratroopers was dispatched to the Togolese capital but it did not have any occasion to intervene.

It is in Lome that the French-African summit conference will take place in the middle of November with the participation of President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. The conference will probably take place without the participation of certain African heads of state, notably Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara and President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. However, the Ivorian head of state could abandon his intention not to attend the Lome summit, according to authorized sources. According to the same sources, he is expected to make a final decision next week.

On the occasion of this summit conference, President Mitterrand will pay official visits to Guinea, Mali, and Burkina Faso while Prime Minister Jacques Chirac is expected to visit Libreville and Abidjan.

TOGO

300 Ghanaian Illegal Aliens Reported Expelled
AB021510 Paris AFP in English 0714 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Lome, Nov 2 (AFP) — Togo has expelled about 300 Ghanaians who entered the country illegally following the failed September 23 coup here which was mounted by a commando operating from Ghana, an authoritative source said on Saturday.

Despite the closure of the border, they had got in along by-paths around the capital, the source said. He stressed that the Ghanaians had been sent back in due order via their embassy here.

Togo is to host the yearly Franco-African summit in two weeks' time.

ANGOLA

Government Claims UNITA Attacked Church Mission

AU311417 Paris AFP in English 1414 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Lisbon, Oct 31 (AFP) — Angolan rebels have killed three civilians and destroyed 33 houses in an attack on a Catholic mission in the centre of the country, the official ANGOP news agency said on Friday, without giving the date of the incident or its final outcome.

The agency, monitored in Lisbon, said the attack took place on Chitalele village in Bie Province, the site of the mission.

It said the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) carried out the attack. [passage omitted]

UNITA Reports Attack on Airport, Cuban Garrison

MB310637 [Clandestine] KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola [no date as received] (KUP) — According to a communique issued by the Chief of General Staff of the UNITA armed forces yesterday, a UNITA special commando platoon neutralized a TGFA [expansion unkown] Cuban garrison and attacked Cabinda airport. This action occurred on 26 October and resulted in the death of 8 Cubans and 28 FAPLA soldiers. The communique says that the attack concentrated on the airport's tower, resulting in the destruction of the building. The fighting lasted 10 minutes. UNITA forces withdrew unhurt from this operation which caused commotion and anxiety in Cabinda, the communique concludes.

Dos Santos Sees Cuban, Nicaraguan Officials

MB010641 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, today discussed issues of bilateral interest with Jorge Risquet of the Communist Party of Cuba Political Bureau. The audience with the Angolan head of state was held at Futungo de Belas and was attended by the Cuban ambassador to Angola, Rodolfo Fuentes Ferro.

This morning at Futungo de Belas Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also received a Nicaraguan delegation led by Nicaragua's vice president, Sergio Ramirez. Friendship and cooperation between Angola and Nicaragua were discussed during the meeting. Jorge Risquet and Sergio Ramirez arrived from Maputo, where they had attended the funeral of the ill-fated Mozambican president, Samora Machel.

Ramirez Comments

MB010705 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez has stated in Luanda that for his country's government and the Sandinista Front it is not at all strange that the tragic death of Mozambican head of state Samora Machel is a crime committed by the South African racist regime. At a news conference held early this afternoon Sergio Ramirez said that one can easily reach this conclusion because the death of President Samora Machel took place at a time when the Frontline States adopted an even more united front in the struggle against the racist South African regime.

On Angola, the Nicaraguan vice president disclosed that the Nicaraguan people are well-informed about the struggle being waged in the country against foreign intervention and the puppet gangs supported by the Pretoria government. The struggle of the Angolan and Nicaraguan peoples [words indistinct] to seek parallel solutions and revolutionary governments against foreign interference, the Nicaraguan leader said.

Asked to comment on $100 million worth of financial assistance that the U.S. Government intends to grant the Somocist bandits, Sergio Ramirez said that despite this the United States will not be able to position its Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary forces for any military victory. Neither with $160 million, $500 million, or even $1 billion will the counterrevolutionary forces, who operate mainly from Honduras, be able to gain any military or political victory. Such forces have lost thier initiative and their combat action has rapidly deteriorated, Ramirez stressed.

Sergio Ramirez emphasized, however, that Nicaraguan authorities want a negotiated solution and a peaceful outcome to the problems of Central America through the diplomacy of the Contadora group.

MOZAMBIQUE

Resolution Names Chissano Frelimo Party Chairman

MB031545 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1508 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Resolution of the Frelimo Party Central Committee on the election of the Frelimo Party adopted in Maputo on 3 November; read by Political Bureau member Marcelino dos Santos — live]

[Text] With the tragic and painful death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party, it became necessary, in order to guarantee the full functioning of the party organs, to elect a chairman for the Frelimo Party. The Frelimo Party Central Committee was convened by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee to hold a special session under the terms of Article 20 of the Statutes so that, in accordance with the approved agenda, it would elect the party chairman. The election was held under the terms outlined by the Statutes.

Under the terms of Paragraph F of Article 21 of the Statutes, the Frelimo Party Central Committee elects Comrade Joaquim

Alberto Chissano as chairman of the Frelimo Party. [prolonged applause]

The present resolution has immediate validity and was aproved by acclamation by the first special session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee on 3 November 1986. Long live the Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live Comrade Chairman Joaquim Alberto Chissano! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live Comrade Chairman Joaquim Alberto Chissano! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times.] Long live the unforgettable memory of Comrade President Samora Machel! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the unforgettable work of Comrade Chairman Samora Moises Machel! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Mozambican revolution! [Audience: "Long live"; repeated three times]. Long live Marxism-Leninism! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live socialism! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Mozambican people united from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the just struggle of the oppressed peoples! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Down with the armed bandits! [Audence: "Down!"; repeated three times]. Down with colonialism! [Audience: "Down!"; repeated three times]. Down with imperialism! [Audience: "Down!"; repeated three times]. Down with racism! [Audience: "Down!"; repeated three times]. Down with tribalism! [Audience: "Down!"; repeated three times]. Long live the glorious Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live Comrade Chairman Joaquim Alberto Chissano! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues!"; repeated three times]. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues!"; repeated three times]. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues!"; repeated three times]. Thank you, (?comrades). [prolonged applause]

Dos Santos Eulogizes Machel at CC Session

MB030933 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0705 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Speech by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Political Bureau, founder of the Frelimo Party, and oldest member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, at an extraordinary session of the Central Committee at the Fourth Congress Hall in Maputo — live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, members of the Central Committee:

This is the first meeting of the Central Committee that is not attended by the beloved Comrade President Samora Moises Mcahel, our commander in chief and marshal of the Republic. It is his painful absence rather than our presence which fills this room. [passage omitted]

The people are mourning their beloved leader, their guide, the man who embodied our fatherland's highest values. The deep political awareness and the great sense of responsibility displayed by our people at this tragic time in our history, are irrefutable evidence of the results of the correct leadership and direct and personal action by our beloved president, who was also a great ideologist and leader of the masses. It is his historic legacy — which is the inestimable patrimony of the revolution — that we are called on to preserve and continue. We must find the best paths to the enrichment of all the ideological wealth that he built and that the people already faithfully share.

Comrades, this is a great responsibility for all of us. United and determined as never before, we will know how to make the difficult decisions that this moment requires. We will know how to answer the trust that the people have in their party leadership.

Comrades, to speak about Samora is to speak about the builders of 25 September, about each one of us and about our struggle. It is to remember the paths that we walked together, the mountains we climbed, and the rivers we crossed. [passage omitted]

Samora Moises Machel was the founder of our party. Profoundly dedicated to the cause of the working class's struggle, his thinking — which was forged in the struggle against oppression and exploitation — guided us in the definition of the Frelimo Party's political policy and in the formulation of our revolutionary ideology, which is the synthesis of our people's experience in the struggle and the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism. [passage omitted]

Internationalism was a constant part of Comrade Samora Machel's political action. Under his leadership, our party developed firm internationalist relations of solidarity with national liberation movements, communist and labor parties, and revolutionary and progressive organizations throughout the world. Samora Machel always led the state's implementation of our party's foreign policy with fidelity, rigor, and dynamism, thus upholding the principles of independence and sovereignty of our People's Republic. He was a distinguished combatant for the cause of African unity. Under his leadership, we strengthened the historic ties linking our people with the other Frontline States, which are our companions in the struggle against the common enemy. [passage omitted]

Under his enlightened leadership, the People's Republic of Mozambique has affirmed itself an independent, sovereign, African, nonaligned, and socialist country in the international context. A statesman of universal dimension, he is recognized and praised throughout the world as an indefatigable combatant for peace. However, Samora was never able to know peace. In this region, where the decisive phase of the struggle against the last bulwark of colonialism and racism is taking place, the People's Republic of Mozambique, which is a liberated area of mankind, and actively supports peace and solidarity with the oppressed peoples, has been the constant target of aggression in the most barbaric and criminal manner. The Mozambican people's determination found in Samora the commander who was firm in the defense of the fatherland and the builder of our glorious Armed Forces that defeated Rhodesian aggression. These forces are defending national sovereignty without wavering, and they will liquidate the armed bandits.

Against the strategy of the imperialist and racist, militarist, and warmongering circles — which threaten to engulf our region in general war — Samora Machel developed our party and state's

peace policy with unequaled courage and responsibility. He was one of the main workers in the frontline in support of the struggles of the South African and Namibian peoples, as well as in the defense of independence and sovereignty in the free countries of southern Africa.

He gave the best of his dedication and intelligence to the construction and development of cooperation among southern African countries for the common achievement of ecnomic independence.

He fell during this struggle against apartheid. His life and his example will continue to inspire the just struggle against the Pretoria racist regime. [passage omitted]

Samora will always live in the memory of the peoples as a symbol of just ideas, legitimate aspirations, and noble ideals. But we, who had the honor and privilege of knowing him, living with him, and sharing so many struggles, victories, joys, and also sadness, painful hours, and moments of doubt with him; we, who had the honor and privilege of having him as our president, companion in the struggle, and friend; we, the Frelimo Party militants, will also always remember Samora's human greatness, his boundless generosity, and the irreplaceable warmth of his presence and friendship. [passage omitted]

We, the members of the Central Committee and Frelimo Party militants, are and will always be the trustworthy inheritors of this legacy. Our party — from the grass roots to the Central Committee — will increasingly embody the active and dynamic vanguard which Samora knew to be the basis for all victories. We hereby swear to continue the legacy of Samora in each of our actions. We hereby swear to realize in our actions and in our struggle — if need be by sacrificing our own lives — the noble ideals by which Samora lived, fought, and died.

We hereby swear to defend the fatherland. We hereby swear to defeat underdevelopment. We hereby swear to build socialism. The struggle continues.

RSA Charges on Machel Plane Crash Denied

MB021613 Dakar PANA English 1600 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Maputo, 2 Nov (AIM/PANA) — Mozambican aviation expert has categorically denied South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha's claim that the equipment on board President Samora Machel's ill-fated Tupolev 134 aircraft was "dated and obsolete."

The aircraft, which crashed inside South Africa on 19 Oct, killing Mozambican President Samora Machel and 33 others, had been manufactured in 1980 to the specifications of the Mozambican Government for use on presidential flights.

A Mozambican aviation expert contacted by the Mozambican news agency (AIM) said that the aircraft "carried electronic equipment of the current generation, using integrated circuits, and with a design improved and updated for this technology."

The expert, who spoke on condition he was not named, was replying to allegations made by Roelof Botha on Saturday.

The South African minister had spokesn of "obsolete" equipment, and claimed that the plane was not equipped "with an automatic ground proximity warning system to warn pilots should they descend below a certain altitude."

The expert rejected these claims "categorically."

Botha had also stated that the altimeter was set at zero. The expert told AIM that he did not know whether Botha was referring to the radio altimeter or to pneumatic altimeters. "The radio altimeter stops functioning once there is a cut in the power supply," he said, "so it would naturally revert to zero."

Botha also said that Mozambican authorities had launched their search for the stricken aircraft out to sea when [words indistinct] the scheduled time.

AIM has contacted people involved in the search, who state that they looked for the plane both at land and at sea. A search of this nature would normally be made over a large area both to the left and to the right of the presumed flight path.

Some of the statements made by Botha are based on technical data regarding the crash. This is the fifth press conference or interview that Botha has given on the matter.

"The premature release of technical details, apart from violating the ethics which all parties to the international enquiry should observe, feeds all kinds of speculations about the causes of the crash," a member of the Mozambican national commission of inquiry — which is also taking part in the international commission — told AIM.

The international commission consists of delegations from Mozambique as owners of the plane, the Soviet Union as its manufacturers, and South Africa as the site of the crash.

AIM's source on the commission refused to comment on the technical aspects of Botha's declarations. He said that "any technical data obtained during the investigation [words indistinct] and sub judice until the inquiry is concluded."

AIM has learnt that the composition of the South African delegation to the international commission of inquiry has varied. Each new group present [words indistinct] promises that are not respected by the following group.

One major example of South African inconsistencies concerns the Tupolev's "black box" flight recorders.

The South Africans first agreed to send the black boxes to Moscow on 25 Oct. A South African delegation would then carry them to Moscow where they would be decoded in front of delegations from the three member-countries of the commission. [words indistinct] South Africans have imposed new conditions.

On 21 Oct, a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said that the USSR would not prevent any member of the ICAO (Inter-

national Civil Aviation Organisation) from taking part in the investigations. The United States, Britain and the other Western powers are members of the ICAO.

On 20 Oct, Botha himself on the "Network" programme on South African television had said that the black boxes would be sealed and put at the disposal of the Mozambican authorities.

But on Saturday Botha declared that the Mozambican Government had prevented South African access to the recordings of the communications between the Tupolev crew and the Maputo air traffic control tower.

However, in fact Mozambique had proposed to South Africa that the South African delegation in transit to Moscow with the black boxes could listen to the recordings. By today (Sunday) there had been no reply to this Mozambican proposal.

The South African delegation travelling to Moscow was originally scheduled to arrive in Maputo on 25 Oct. It did not come, and its arrival was rescheduled for 29 Oct. Still the South Africans did not show up.

Absence of RSA Soldiers at Crash Site Questioned

MB021634 Dakar PANA in English 1550 GMT 2 Nov 86

["Special report" by Antonio Makwela: "Where Were the South African Troops"]

[Text] Maputo, 2 Nov (AIM/PANA) — One of the most suspicious aspects of South African behaviour on the night of President Samora Machel's death is the delay of several hours between the crash of the presidential aircraft and the arrival of the first South African personnel at Mbuzini, the scene of the disaster.

The facts of the matter are as follows:

— Mbuzini is just a few kilometres from South Africa's border with Swaziland, and the spot where the president's doomed Tupolev 134 came to a halt is only 400 metres from the Mozambican border.

— In any area where the borders of three countries meet the presence of troops would be normal.

— Several leaders of the Pretoria regime, including Foreign Minister Botha, declared publicly, well before the crash, that this was a restricted military area.

— On 6 Oct, the South African authorities announced that a mine had exploded in the KaNgwane bantustan close to the Mozambican and Swazi borders, injuring six South African soldiers (this was the incident used by South African Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan and by much of the South African media to launch [words indistinct] bodyguard Fernando Manuel Joao, contacted a woman in Mbuzini and asked her for help for the rest of the injured. She refused [words indistinct] week a mine had exploded in the same area.

— On 20 Oct, journalists from the Johannesburg *Star* went to Mbuzini by helicopter without first reporting to the border town of Komatipoort. Initially they were refused permission to do their work. *Star* photographer Etienne Rotzart was told by a top official of the South African Police that the journalists should not be there because it was an "operational" and "military" zone, just "a couple of hundred metres" from the Mozambican border.

— Despite all this, the first South African authorities on the scene were not the military, but the police, and, according to another survivor, Almeida Pedro, they only arrived at 2 a.m. on 20 Oct (midnight GMT 19 Oct), four and a half hours or more after the crash.

— But when a plane crashes in an area considered "operational" (?and "military") the logical and spontaneous behaviour of troops stationed there would be to go immediately to see what had happened.

— Since no soldiers appeared on the scene, we may suppose that they had been withdrawn or had received orders not to intervene. In either case, we are faced with a situation which can only lead to very serious suspicions that the South African authorities knew very well what was going to happen on the night of 19 Oct.

On 20 Oct, when Mozambican and South African delegations met at Komatipoort, before travelling on to Mbuzini, South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha assured the Mozambicans that the South Africans had not touched anything at the site of the crash, and that they had thrown a cordon of troops around the plane so that nothing would be interfered with.

But a few days later, when Almeida Pedro returned to Maputo, he told a press conference that when the South African police arrived, instead of assisting the injured, they began to remove documents and other materials from the crash.

Pedro's remarks received wide coverage. Replying to them Roelof Botha said that the Pretoria authorities had only removed those documets which could be of use in investigating the causes of the crash.

However, on the night of 20 Oct, South African Television showed one of these documents: It was a letter supposedly addressed to Samora Machel on the letterhead of the African National Congress (ANC). We have a right to ask in what way such a letter could be expected to help explain the causes of the crash?

This question suggests others. For example, what documents were scattered on the ground at the time of the crash? Which of these documents have been handed over to Mozambique? Which documents have been taken away by Pretoria? Which documents were really shown to the press? And why?

This whole suspicious behaviour, added to the contradictions in the statements made by the South African authorities, can only support the idea that, right from the start, the South Africans knew the real causes of [words indistinct] and that these are not the ones they have pointed to publicly.

NOTICIAS Questions Responsibility for Crash

MB011603 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] The Maputo daily newspaper *Noticias* has once more questioned who was responsible for the death of the Mozambican president in an unexplained plane crash on 19 October. In an editorial entitled "Who Can Doubt," the paper points out that the Pretoria regime is responsible for destabilization, sabotage, crime, terrorism, aggression, and individual and collective acts of murder not only in South Africa but also in all the neighboring countries. The paper says all the people of the region (?felt) the barbarity of the Pretoria regime and have experienced (?this) because of the criminal behavior of a handful of unscrupulous individuals. It says the enemies were not expecting the defeat they suffered when the use of Malawi in their plans of destabilization and sabotage of the region, (?particularly) of Mozambique was uncovered. The death of President Machel, the editorial continues, has been a tragic loss not only for Mozambique and Africa, but for the entire international community because he was a consistent fighter for the cause of peace and progress. The editorial also says the enemies are deceived if they feel that with one man's death an entire well-founded political project can be destroyed. It adds that, on the contrary, it will [word indistinct] make stronger and more cohesive.

SACP Leader Comments on Machel's Death

MB311919 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The chairman of the South African Communist Party and member of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress, Joe Slovo, said inside South Africa the death of President Samora Machel was treated as the death of a leader who fought the South African struggle.

In an interview with the Mozambique news agency in Maputo today, Mr Slovo said the manner in which Samora Machel's death was treated in South Africa indicated the esteem in which the South African people held the Mozambican leader. He said the victory of Mozambique over colonial oppression had demonstrated to the South African people that it was possible to defeat the forces that are sitting on them. Mr Slovo said the commitment of Samora and the party he led to try and move toward a socialist form of society had an enormous impact on the black working class of South Africa.

The South African propaganda offensive against Mozambique was obviously designed to prepare the ground for what they hoped would be a final push to destroy the Mozambican revolution, Mr Slovo said. He added that this campaign fitted a pattern whereby military attacks against neighboring states were preceded by a barrage of propaganda. Mr Slovo said Malan's threatening noises, the problems caused for South Africa by sanctions, and the circumstances under which the plane crash took place all explained why the world in general is convinced that Samora was assassinated by the racists. Mr Slovo said they had an interest in killing Samora because he was an obstacle, a thorn in their side.

He rejected as a lie the claim by the South African media that he lived in a flat in one of Maputo city's main avenues. Mr Slovo said if he were living in Maputo he would not have to apologize for it, adding that he does not concede to Pretoria's arrogance to dictate who sets foot on sovereign territory.

Marcelino dos Santos Receives ANC's Tambo

MB011400 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] ANC President Oliver Tambo said in Maputo today that the death of Samora Machel was only his physical disappearance as his spirit lives in every one of us. Tambo made this statement when he was received by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, to whom he presented condolences from the South African people. The ANC leader added that now more than ever, we are determined to put an end to destabilization, military raids, the war in Angola, and states of emergency caused by the apartheid regime. Oliver Tambo also said that he was confident that the supreme leadership of Frelimo Party would continue to consolidate Mozambique's national and international prestige.

In turn, Marcelino dos Santos thanked Oliver Tambo for his presence and noted that the unity between the South African and Mozambican peoples will continue to be a firm block in the fight against armed banditry. Marcelino dos Santos pointed out that a man like President Samora Machel cannot be easily replaced but an increasing commitment by the party supreme leadership to follow on his path will make us worthy of him.

Renamo Rebels Claim Military Successes

AU311402 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Lisbon, Oct 31 (AFP) — Guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement killed 400 government troops — 356 Mozambicans and 44 Tanzanians — in operations during the week ended last Tuesday, the rebel group said in a statement released here on Friday.

The statement put total MNR losses at eight dead and 37 wounded during the operations, which took place in five of the country's 10 provinces.

Among operations claimed by the MNR were the occupation of the localities of Chiure, Nametile and Gile, located respectively in the Provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambezia.

The MNR also claimed two ambushes against trains; one on a service between the towns of Nacala and Nampula and the other in Gaza Province, against a train coming from neighbouring Zimbabwe.

The Mozambican Army is being aided in its fight against the South African-backed rebels by a small number of troops from Tanzania, and by a larger contingent from Zimbabwe.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Claims 14 RSA Soldiers Killed in Okahao

MB311644 Dakar PANA in English 1557 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Dakar, 31 Oct (PANA) — SWAPO combatants have killed 14 South African soldiers and wounded more than 25 others, according to a SWAPO war communique issued in Luanda today.

The communique released to PANA said that the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) attacked and destroyed the racist enemy army base at Okahao, in northern Namibia on 27 October. The communique added that the base was attacked with mortar shells and machine gun fire, destroying the armoury, trucks and other transport facilities.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pilot Error, Equipment Blamed for Machel Crash

MB010445 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0352 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 1 SAPA — The Russian pilots of the aircraft that crashed and killed President Samora Machel were not only hampered by dated and obsolete equipment, but also neglected to heed instrument warnings available to them, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria this morning.

Mr Botha, reacting to reports that South Africa was responsible for the air disaster that killed President Machel and several others on October 19, said it was important that the world realised the Russian-built aircraft was not equipped with an automatic ground proximity warning system to warn pilots should they descend below a specific altitude. He said he wanted to announce these facts in the light of details which had come to the attention of South African authorities and in the face of allegations that South Africa had been responsible for the crash.

Mr Botha said the instruments on the aircraft were set at zero, indicating they had no warning the aircraft was flying close to the ground. "This exposed a serious lack of professionalism," Mr Botha said. He said the outdated instruments also indicated the aircraft was "locked-in" on Maputo's radio beacon when it was 74 kms from Maputo. "Evidence supplied by the survivors and others indicated that the pilots were prepared for a normal landing at Maputo airport, but the instruments indicated the pilots had ignored instrument readings," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha alleged further there was alcohol in the blood of at least two of the crew members.

He said South Africa had information that Mozambican authorities had launched a sea rescue operation shortly after the crash. This indicated Maputo airport feared the aircraft had crashed into the sea, he said.

The air crew were in verbal communication with Maputo airport air control, and Mr Botha said the tape recording of the communication with the airport would "prove beyond doubt that the crew were prepared for a normal landing. There is no evidence of any explosion or abnormal activity at any time while the aircraft was still in the air. It still remains a mystery why the Maputo authorities kept the disappearance of the aircraft secret until after the South African Government had informed them of the accident."

He said the South African investigation team had requested that the Maputo government make available the tape recording of the communication between the air crew and Maputo airport's air control as well as the aircraft's flight plan. The Mozambican Government had not adhered to the request. "Surely it is not necessary to send that recording to Moscow to be decoded?" Mr Botha asked.

He said arrangements had been made for the South African investigation team to go to Maputo on Monday to acquire information about the aircraft's maintenance, the air crew's proficiencies and experience and to interview the Maputo airport air control personnel who were on duty on October 19.

Mr Botha added the air disaster made it impossible "for Professor de Braganza, rector of the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo to visit me this week as we had planned." Prof de Braganza died in the crash.

"The two of us would have discussed arrangements for a meeting between the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and President Machel in order to clear up differences and misunderstandings between the two governments," Mr Botha said.

Pik Botha Interviewed on Crash

MB010750 Johannesburg Television Service in English and Afrikaans 0620 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Interview with Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha by David Hall-Green on the "Good Morning South Africa" program in English — live]

[Text] [Hall-Green] Well, as you heard in the latest news bulletin at 0600, a large part, in fact the bulk of that bulletin, was devoted to the latest developments about the crash of President Samora Machel's aircraft on the 19th, and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's statement this morning and giving new information regarding that air crash. Well, the minister is on the phone now live from Pretoria. Good morning, Mr Minister.

[Botha] Good morning to you.

[Hall-Green] Mr Minister, you announced that you and Judge Margo would invite experts from other countries to advise the South African Government on the process of decoding flight data and cockpit voice recorders. Have you succeeded in getting any of these experts to actually come to South Africa?

[Botha] We are at this moment in the process of negotiating with some other governments and consulting with them on this very

issue, and we have good reason to believe that there are governments in the Western world who will be prepared to make available to us such experts. Yes, the answer is yes.

[Hall-Green] There are reports to the effect that the South African Air Force saw this flight on their radar screens and was aware of the fact that it faded at a certain stage shortly after 2100 that evening. Does this imply that the Air Force did nothing about it?

[Botha] No, no, no. No, there is nothing — you know truth is stranger than fiction. People do not seem to know how radar functions. Every radar station has a, what we call an horizon beyond which it cannot see any object. You cannot see an aircraft once it has passed over a mountain, for instance, and is on the othr side, and there is no direct link in the area any longer. This is a regular thing. The South African radar station there surveys and monitors all flights. There are quite a number of flights in the vicinity of the Kruger Park and so on. So there is nothing strange for them. They must be seeing virtually all the flights fading or disappearing at some stage or another. They can't forever watch them flying thousands and thousands of miles away.

[Hall-Green] So the flight passes beyond their sphere of influence or control.

[Botha] That's a normal thing. Anybody knowing anything about it would immediately tell you so and there was nothing strange about this flight because it was on the normal route well within Mozambican territory, and it just disappeared from the screen at that moment. No one monitoring that radar could have or would have imagined that there was anything, you know, strange about it.

[Hall-Green] What is the situation now, Mr Minister, about the four recording instruments that were sealed and locked up. I believe they were sealed in the presence, immediately after the crash, in the presence of Mozambican authorities. Are these going to be sent to Moscow?

[Botha] Well, let me put it to you like this. We were told that these recorders could only be read or decoded in Moscow where they have the machines or apparatus to do so. Now this is precisely why we are consulting with certain other governments and why we are in the process of asking them to make available to us experts in this particular field, namely in the field of reading Soviet manufactured recorders. We want to make sure that no one tampers with the contents of those recorders, and I think it is in the interest of all the parties involved here. In other words, the South African Government is as keen or anxious as any other party to have the contents of those recorders revealed or read or be made known. But we want to assure that it is done in such a way that we cannot be accused later or any other while that they were being tampered with.

[Hall-Green] Earlier this week there was an on-off, on-off sort of situation regarding the possibility of South Africans going to Moscow. What actually finally happened there in that situation?

[Botha] Our team members under Mr (Germishuys) are still in consultation with the Russian and Mozambique technicians. A proposal was made. I can tell you that they would be prepared — Maputo — to hand over to us the recorded version of the conversation of communication that must have taken place between the air crew and the air traffic control center in Maputo. Now our team is going to Maputo on Monday to discuss the handing over of this tape recording to us because we believe it is very elementary — that needs not to be decoded. And then we will discuss with the Russians and the Mozambique officials our point of view on the recorders that we have here. It is, as far as we are concerned, not delaying the matter but explaining to them that we want to be sure.

The Russians were quite prepared to have a team of South African experts fly with them to Moscow to be present at the decoding process of their recorders. And again it is not that I assume that they will be cheating, but you see, once you open that seal, the seal of any of those recorders and you are not an expert and you do not know what is going to happen with that thing once you put it into a decoding machine, how do I know that some fictitious message or whatever is not going to be produced to us as the real conversation that took place.

So we must make absolutely sure, and I think there are governments in other countries who support us in this view and who do not for a moment think that this is strange. On the other hand they do have these recordings of that conversation between the tower — the air tower in Maputo — and the crew. Why don't they just make it known? Why don't they play it to the world immediately? We do not fear any facts.

[Hall-Green] Are you confident that Maputo will make these recordings available to you?

[Botha] Well, they should in terms of the applicable international convention. When information is readily available each party is under an obligation to make that information available. You take the flight plan; we also asked for the flight plan. Now surely that must be something that is not secret at all. You can make it available immediately. So far we have not received the flight plan, but our team will probably on Monday discuss all these matters and maybe they'll succeed in obtaining that recording as well as the flight plan.

[Hall-Green] Mr Minister, thank you very much for being with us on "Good Morning South Africa" this morning and for clarifying a number of points as you have done. Thank you, sir.

[Botha] Thank you so much.

Further Details From Pik Botha

MB011904 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha has revealed that at least two crew members of the ill-fated Tupolev aircraft in which President Samora Machel was killed had consumed alcohol. Mr Botha also rejected suggestions that South African radar control had seen the aircraft crash but had done nothing about it. He said all

aircraft disappeared from screen when they went beyond the radar horizon. Mr Botha, who was reacting to reports that South Africa was responsible for the air disaster, said the Russian pilots were not only hampered by dated and obsolete equipment, but had failed to heed warnings available to them. He told Chris Olckers that he had decided to release these details because of accusations from certain quarters.

[Begin video recording] [Botha] They do not play the game according to the rules at all. They send all sorts of stories into the world, which are believed, and which contribute towards a further bad perception of South Africa and what we stand for and what we do, and it was just felt that, in respect of those facts which we now know cannot be altered, that we should make known some of those facts.

[Olckers] How modern was this aircraft?

[Botha] It is obsolete. It is old, definitely. It's equipment ... [changes thought] It still has, or had, valves in its radio equipment.

[Olckers] Is there any indication who exactly was in control of the aircraft, and did they pay any attention to their instruments just before the aircraft crashed?

[Botha] Information I received from one of our medical experts is that at least two crew members had alcohol in their blood. I do not know what percentage, but they had alcohol, and I am told that in the case of a pilot, when he is flying — it does not matter how small that percentage is — the smallest percentage is already considered improper. There has been some difficulty in finding out exactly who were the commander, the two pilots, and who was the navigator, flight engineer, and so on. But that is not important. What is important I think is the fact that as the pieces of evidence are being put together now, it is quite clear that the crew did not pay attention to their instruments, to their instrument panel, and the readings on those instruments. For instance, there is an instrument on board that aircraft — not an automatic one, there should be an automatic one — which normally would warn the crew if they descend below a certain level, a certain altitude, warning them that you are now below that safe altitude needed, or level, to descend for landing. Now, not only was there no automatic instrument to warn them — they call it, I think, ground proximity warning system — but there were instruments which you could set by hand, manually. Those instruments, in the case of this aircraft, were set at zero. So, that in itself, I am told by experts, would constitute a lack, an inadequacy, of professionalism in the part of any pilot.

[Olckers] Why did not the Maputo authorities announce that the plane was missing? Have you got any indication what their reaction was immediately after the accident?

[Botha] No. This is quite frankly what is somewhat puzzling, if not mysterious. Nobody seems to ask why did the Maputo government keep quiet about this accident.

[Olckers] There has been some controversy regarding the black box. Will this box go to Russia or not?

[Botha] I do not know at this stage. I cannot say so definitely, one way or the other. But what is important at this stage is that we are endeavoring to obtain expert knowledge, technical knowledge, on the question as to whether the contents, particularly of the cockpit voice recorder, could be decoded, made known in a way which will without any doubt establish the authenticity of the recording. To us that is of extreme importance. It is not that I assume that the Russians will cheat, but I think it is also in their interests that there should be no doubt whatsoever.

[Olckers] As far as the flight plan is concerned, have the South African investigators received this, and have they had any access to the tape recording of the discussion between the pilot of the ill-fated plane and Maputo ground control?

[Botha] No, no, strangely. Our team asked for this, they asked for the flight plan, which should be a very simple matter, a very elementary matter. There is nothing secret about it. It is general civil aviation practice. They have not yet handed it to us. And that is an important document now. Secondly, the conversation, the communication between the aircraft crew and the aircraft control center in Maputo airport — that, of course, in the cockpit voice recorder, which now the Russians tell us can only be decoded in Moscow. But nevertheless, leave that aside. The fact is, it should be a very simple matter for Maputo airport to release that recording, because surely that would not be coded. It is not normal to speak — when you come in to land — in coded or secret languages. It is probably in English. [end video recording]

Crash Area Residents on Local Events, Reaction

MB311009 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1830 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Report on circumstances surrounding the crash of Mozambican President Samora Machel's plane, including interviews with local area residents Rose Neves, Mbuzini shopowner; Johnnie Henn, mayor of Komatipoort; and Piet de Klerk, senior civil aviation inspector; by Rusty van Druten on the "Network" program, introduced by Johan Bishop]

[Excerpts] South African, Mozambican, and Soviet civil aviation authorities have completed their initial investigations at the scene of last week's air disaster, and various components have been identified for further study. Before the work of the commission of inquiry can continue, investigators have had to contend with some minor problems such as limited communications, because of the language differences and also difficult conditions on site. TV News and "Network" spent 4 days following proceedings, and Rusty van Druten filed this report.

[Begin video recording] [Van Druten] The crash of the late President Machel's aircraft on 19 October set the scene for a crisis quite unprecedented in South Africa's history. [passage omitted] Full cooperation was given to all members of the visiting Mozambican and Russian delegations. Notwithstanding all of this, some of South Africa's critics have used the tragic incident to obtain maximum propaganda values to suit their various campaigns against the country. One call made within South Africa for attendance at a memorial service for the late President Machel included the statement that his death left bitterness and

desire for revenge. A later press association report dealing with a speech made in Johannesburg included an insinuation that the crash raised questions which had to be answered if South Africa wished to remain unscarred by the incident. One of these was why did South African officials only advise Mozambique 9 hours after the crash that the aircraft was down on their side of the border. The answer seems glaringly obvious though, when one considers that communication links are few and far between in the area. The closest telephone, 2 km from the site at a local store, was working, but no one thought to alert the owner, who first heard of the accident the next day. Locals had to contact police at the Swaziland border post who in turn contacted Komatipoort police. The time lapse seemed absolutely in proportion to the circumstances and obstacles which were faced by the locals in a rugged and remote area.

[Rose Neves] Later on he said can you hear the noise from somebody else crying over there. So we stood out and heard the voice — that man was crying loud for help. So as he was walking right this side of the shop, the other one came from this direction, and they both went up to the clinic, and we never saw these chaps for the whole night until the following morning when he just showed us: Look, that is the place where the plane crashed.

[Van Druten] Miss Neves, didn't anyone think to phone from your shop — here being the closest telephone?

[Neves] No, they never thought of phoning here because they have got a telephone near the exchange. So the chief is nearer that chap who is working at the switchboard.

[Van Druten] And yet, as things turned out, they had to go for many kilometers across country to actually alert the police. No one phoned.

[Neves] No, I don't know what was the reason of not informing the chap who is working at the switchboard at night.

[Van Druten] Another important aspect which must also be addressed is why did Mozambican air traffic control not sound the alarm when it became clear that the flight was overdue, as highlighted in this interview with the mayor of Komatipoort, Mr Johnnie Henn, who is also a pilot familiar with conditions in the area.

[Henn] Rusty, it is ridiculous. You know, to think that at 2120 the evening the air traffic controllers in Maputo airport knew that their aircraft had to arrive at the stage at Maputo airport disappeared from their radar screen, and only 9 hours later they found out from the South African side that the aircraft has crashed on the mountainous terrain at Mbuzini. [sentence as heard] Now, what have they done from 2120 till the next morning 0600 that they were alerted by the South African side that their president had crashed at Mbuzini? [passage omitted]

[Van Druten] There are countless questions to be answered: why was the aircraft off course; was it faulty navigation equipment; was it the weather; what qualifications did the pilot possess; was he familiar with the area; and why was he so low — way below Maputo's minimum approach height of 3,000 feet, in fact; was the aircraft out of control; and what was the angle of impact. Many of these questions will pose real demands before solutions are found, and the probables will be narrowed down one by one.

[De Klerk] Well, obviously it is a serious accident to investigate where you lose your president, for instance. I mean obviously it will create a lot of interest, and there will be a lot of questions asked about it. So we really think it is very important that we do a thorough investigation here so that everybody could be satisfied that when we come to a final answer or to a probable cause to this accident everybody will agree to it. So, from that point of view, I would say it was important that everybody have a part in this investigation to see that things are done properly, that they are happy with the results, and that they all agree to everything that they investigated.

[Van Druten] Have the Russians and the Mozambicans been very cordial in their relations with your team?

[De Klerk] Yes, I would say in the beginning they were a bit skeptical, but as we started to progress they were, I would say, they felt freely, more freely, to communicate and to discuss problems and certain uncertainties that we had during our investigation, and I feel that, you know, if we can keep that mutual trust and cooperation from their side I am very certain that we will get to a good reason or a probable cause for this accident. [passage omitted] [end video recording]

Soldier Dies in Land Mine Explosion 2 Nov

MB030815 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0810 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 3 SAPA — A South African Defence Force member died yesterday when his horse detonated a landmine on a dirt track about 20 km from Baberton in the eastern Transvaal, the SADF Directorate of Public Relations said today. In a news release it said Lance Corporal Albertus Marthinus le Roux, 20, died in the afternoon on a track regularly used by mine workers in the area.

The SADF statement said:

"Defence headquarters regrets to announce the death of Lance Corporal Albertus Marthinus le Roux, 20, who died when the horse he was riding detonated a landmine on a dirt track about 20 kilometres from Barberton in the eastern Transvaal late yesterday afternoon (2 November 1986).

"He is survived by his mother, Mrs A.H. van Tonder of Kloofsig, Pretoria.

"The track in which the landmine was planted is regularly used by mine workers in the area.

"So far this year a total of 14 landmines have been detonated in the eastern border area. There is no doubt at this stage that the mines were planted by ANC terrorists operating from Mozambique."

Teargas Fired at Mourners at Mpheta Funeral

MB011606 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1602 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 1, SAPA — Teargas was fired at mourners and journalists after the Nyanga funeral of Mrs Roselyn Mpetha, a Bureau for Information spokesman said today.

Earlier reports said journalists were denied access to the funeral but the spokesman said media were only barred from Mrs Mpetha's home.

Mrs Mpetha, 77, wife of jailed trade unionist and United Democratic Front patron, Oscar Mpetha, died two weeks ago. Mpetha was denied permission to attend the funeral.

The service was held in the Moravian church in the township.

Civil Servants Said Part of Disinformation Effort

MB311815 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL in English 31 Oct-6 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Anton Herber report: "The Disinformation Scandal"]

[Text] Civil Servants have been involved in covert efforts — using their official positions — to discredit and spread disunity within legal black political organisations, such as the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the SA [South Africa] Council of Sport (Sacos).

The *Weekly Mail* has information that the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information and the Joint Management Centres (JMC's), the semi-secret local branches of the State Security Council, have been involved in a campaign reminiscent of the "Information Scandal."

Sources have informed us that officials, in the course of their official duties in the JMC's, have been collecting information that can be used to promote disunity in a wide range of organisations and to discredit them, in what could be dubbed a "Disinformation Scandal." The UDF and Sacos received particular attention, even though they are both open and lawful.

Taxpayers' money is thus being used to finance, not a security and communications system, but a political machine aimed at quelling legitimate opposition to the National Party and its policies.

Officials have been instructed to use "sympathetic" media to spread such disinformation and to find publications that can be "bought" for this use. They were to place "background" articles in the sympathetic media to raise questions about UDF policies and highlight its links with "subversive" organisations.

They have, for example, been told to raise questions about the UDF's commitment to democracy and its policy towards minority groups. The evidence suggests that the department had hoped to discredit the UDF in the eyes of coloureds and Indians by suggesting that their interests as "minority groups" would be subsumed within other interests in the organisation.

Officials were also instructed to contrast the new constitution to UDF policy in order to discredit the UDF.

They were told to:

— Inform people about the connections between UDF leaders and "subversive organisations" in order to promote disunity within the UDF.

— Collect background material that would promote disunity in black organisations generally. The information was to be used in official publications and given to newspapers.

— Establish personal contact with trade union leaders to cast suspicion on UDF initiatives to work with the unions, by spelling out the cost of UDF affiliation.

— Act to help restrict work stayaways, consumer boycotts and other trade union activities through contact with leaders of commerce and industry, the placing of suitable articles in local newspapers and the showing of films and videos.

— Identify coloured and Indian leaders, as well as sportsmen, who were dissatisfied with the anti-apartheid Sacos, and report on circumstances and requirements.

— Encourage political divisions in local communities and use sympathetic organisations against organisations with "negative" goals.

Officials were told to report regularly on their progress in these areas.

The campaign involved Department of Foreign Affairs officials, even before it was expanded to reincorporate the discredited Information Department. Louis Nel was deputy minister of foreign affairs before moving across to head the Bureau for Information.

But much of the work was done through the controversial JMC's, which are widely suspected to be giving the Security Forces an increasing influence on the making and implementation of decisions at all levels of the South African state.

The JMC's part of the National Security Management System, were first exposed in detail in the *Weekly Mail* earlier this month. An elaborate network of hundreds of committees across the country, the system gives the military and police a direct influence in decision-making at every level, from the cabinet down to local government. The JMC's form a shadow government structure, answerable only to the country's security chiefs.

The details of what the JMC's were doing and how they were influencing policy have been largely secret, although security officials have frequently said the workings of the JMC's were "nie 'n geheim nie (not a secret)". Challenged on the apparent secrecy of the committees, State Security Council [SSC] repre-

sentatives have previously invited the *Weekly Mail* to speak to JMC members about the work of the committees.

The JMC system was the brainchild of P.W. Botha, as minister of defence and later prime minister. Botha came to power in the wake of the "Info Scandal", promising a clean administration.

There have been previous allegations — but little evidence — that the JMC's were involved in disinformation and action against legitimate political organisations.

Officially, the JMC's and hundreds of sub- and mini-JMC's are intended to coordinate the work of all government departments in relation to security matters.

Effectively, however, they allow the police and military, who control the committees, to exert their influence over almost all decisions. Security Council officials have made it clear they consider almost any matter as a security matter and are therefore dealing with a wide range of issues.

In an interview last month, a member of the SSC secretariat admitted it was possible that the JMC's were involved in disinformation.

He said it was theoretically possible, but highly unlikely. "I suppose they can, but it would be damn risky. If you want to do things like that, it must be done covertly. And I have never heard of a committee doing something covertly," he said.

PFP [Progressive Federal Party] researcher James Selfe, who has done intensive investigation of the JMC's, has said he believes they may be involved in disinformation and the distribution of fake smear pamphlets aimed at resistance organisations.

Although the JMC's do not have any funds of their own, their work is all financed by the taxpayer through the budgets of other departments. For example, if they recommend that certain information be published, the Bureau for Information will carry out the recommendation and bear the cost.

PFP's Eglin Calls for Probe

MB311826 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The leader of the Progressive Federal Party has called for an investigation into the Bureau for Information's so-called disinformation campaign. The *Weekly Mail* reports today that civil servants are allegedly spreading disunity and attempting to discredit legal black political organizations. Mr Eglin says it is time the Bureau for Information understands that it is not responsible just to the National Party-dominated cabinet but to the country as a whole.

[Begin Eglin recording] It clearly is playing a role in what I call the extra-parliamentary situation, and I believe that it is intruding on the ordinary role of political parties. What does concern me on the basis of the information suppleid to me by the *Weekly Mail* is that it looks as if there is a dirty tricks operation taking place. Now, you know, I was taken for a ride once before by the old information department, and I am in no mood to be taken for a ride on the second occasion. This is why I believe that before the situation gets out of hand, before it does irreparable damage, there has to be an inquiry. I believe that the correct inquiry would be by an all-party commission of Parliament. [end recording]

Information Bureau: Exam Intimidation Isolated

MB311231 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1150 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Oct 31, SAPA — Black school examinations were continuing under security force surveillance and with only isolated incidents of intimidation, the Bureau for Information said today. A spokesman said in Pretoria that "one or two" incidents of intimidation had taken place yesterday in Soweto, but nowhere else in the country. "The intimidation is very isolated. There is no great campaign or really noteworthy activity," he said.

Asked if candidates were being intimidated on their way home or in their homes, he said it was difficult to monitor such acts unless they were reported to the police. No such cases had been reported, he added. At examination centres, security forces continued to guard candidates against intimidators and the situation was calm, the spokesman said.

The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, said in a statement earlier this week that the guards had been deployed after violence at examination centres in Soweto. Gen Coetzee warned that the security forces would take tough action against intimidators. [passage omitted]

Commentary Praises Economic Decentralization

MB030529 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] There is a coordinated, country-wide drive now in progress to deal rationally with the phenomenon of large-scale urbanization that is under way in South Africa and will accelerate in the years ahead. Urbanization — the concentration of a large part of the population in a country's towns and cities — is regarded internationally as not only inevitable but an essential condition for development. Hence the comprehensive program that is under way to manage the process as smoothly as possible in this country.

In the preoccupation with urbanization, however, the needs of other parts of the country and other communities cannot be neglected. Less developed regions with their long-established communities, have no less valid a claim on the development resources of the state than the metropolitan areas. Governments throughout the world have recognized their obligation in this regard by carrying out extensive economic decentralization programs.

In South Africa a much improved decentralization program was initiated after the Good Hope conference — with, it now emerges, gratifying results. In the past four years, according to

the latest annual report of the decentralization board, approved decentralization projects have created a potential 300,000 jobs in the less developed regions. That was apart from the spinoff in new jobs created by secondary industries coming into existence as a result of the projects.

What's more, of the new jobs represented by projects approved during the last year, nearly a quarter would be the result of investments by foreign firms — and that at a time when foreign investors' confidence had supposedly evaporated.

The report draws attention to two further welcome trends. The first is that there is a distinct move toward the launching of more labor intensive industries in the less developed regions. Second, there is a tendency for new investment in the decentralization scheme to be concentrated on fewer development points. During the past year nearly half the total investment in terms of job creation was centered on six development points. This is encouraging.

There has been concern about the level of labor intensiveness of industry in an era in which creating jobs is a national priority for South Africa.

There has also been criticism that resources for decentralization are being spread too thinly among the numerous development points. That investors themselves are now concentrating on a selected few, greatly enhances prospects for their further growth as economically self-generating urban centers.

Economic decentralization is no substitute for the much larger demographic process of urbanization. It is a complementary process, meeting the needs of communities in the less developed areas of the country by bringing about a more equitable distribution of economic activity. As such it is an essential component of the national development program.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

1 Nov Report Issued

MB020757 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0737 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria November 1 SAPA — We have received the following unrest situation report from the Bureau for Information in Pretoria for the period 0600 October 31 to 0600 November 1.

"Only a few unrest related incidents were reported during the above period. These consisted mainly of isolated incidents of stone throwing and of intimidation.

"In Katlehong (east Rand) A group of 500 stone throwing black youths attacked a municipal bus. A member of the public fired a shot at the mob. A black man over the age of 18 was wounded and arrested."

2 Nov Report Issued

MB020919 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0915 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 2 SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am this morning issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria.

"Compared to the report for yesterday, there was a slight increase in the number of unrest related incidents during the above period. The majority of these consisted of isolated attacks on PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses and illegal gatherings.

"Coloured persons held illegal meetings on three separate occasions on the Grand Parade (Cape Town) yesterday. In the first incident at 10h10, a group of 25 coloureds held an illegal meeting and the security forces were obliged to disperse the group with quirts when they refused to heed a request to disperse. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"In the second incident, some 400 coloureds held an illegal meeting. This crowd also refused to disperse upon request and commenced throwing stones and bottles at the security forces. Also in this case, the security froces were obliged to use quirts to disperse the crowd. Two security force members were slightly injured during this altercation and nine coloured men over the age of 18 were arrested.

"The third illegal meeting took place at 10h45. On this occasion, however, the group of approximately 150 people dispersed voluntarily when requested to do so.

"In Soweto several isolated incidents of attacks on PUTCO buses occurred during the above period, causing considerable damage. No arrests or injuries were, however, reported.

"Also in Soweto, a black man over the age of 18 was arrested when a group of 10 black youths threw a petrol bomb at a private home. Minimal damage was caused.

"In Guguletu (Cape Town) approximately 1,000 persons followed a hearse. When they refused to disperse, security forces were obliged to use tear smoke. No arrests were made and no injuries were reported although some 300 persons attacked a security force vehicle with stones."

3 Nov Report Issued

MB030802 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0758 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 3 SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria for the period 6 am yesterday morning to 6 am this morning.

"Few unrest related incidents were reported during the above mentioned 24-hours. Only isolated incidents of stone-throwing occurred.

"The SAP announced that the person who had discovered and reported the mini-limpet mine in Volksrust on Friday, would be rewarded. This was normal practice in such cases.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB310721 [Editorial Report]

SOWETAN on Unemployment

"We find yesterday's attempt by the SABC's new breakfast channel to portray the misery of the black unemployed both hypocritical and sinister," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 30 October. "For years we have carried heart-rending stories of unemployed people." The paper says that it is not as a result of the sanctions campaign that so many blacks are unemployed. It believes that the program justified the view ofthe prosanctions lobby "that no amount of suffering or sacrifice can be worse than what we have gone through for years."

'Focus' on Murder of Blacks by Whites

In the "Focus" column on the same page Nat Diseko comments on the "brutal murders of blacks by whites" and says that some blacks have been attacked for sport. In an interview Professor Jill Straker of the School of Psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand says that apartheid and society "facilitate this brutish behaviour." She says the increase in attacks on blacks by whites is the result of rising tensions because of the political climate in the country. "Under apartheid, whites were not exposed to blacks in their neighborhoods, schools or churches other than in the role of servants. It is this lack of exposure that undermined people's ability to identify and feel with others."

THE STAR on Machel Death

"Mozambique's relations with South Africa are now entering a period of intensified tension and mistrust which cannot benefit either country," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 30 October. The paper believes that accusations over the crash will continue irrespective of what any inquiry may or may not find, and "Pretoria's cut-off of labour, a principal source of Mozambican income, will bring its economy still lower." "President Machel was a pragmatist looking increasingly towards the West; he was also a known quantity to South Africa" whereas his successor will be "less known." The paper advises South Africa to "pursue ultra-careful low-key diplomacy from this point on."

Change of Domestic Policy 'Priority'

A second editorial on the same page comments on Anglo American Chairman Gavin Relly's warning that South Africa's priority is to "change domestic political policy so that economic growth is coupled to fundamental reform of government." The editorial says that "ranting and railing against foolish sanctions wastes valuable breath, breath which is going to be desperately needed for the long uphills to come." "Tactics for the marathon of riding the land of apartheid's legacy and replacing it with a just and mutuallly acceptable solution remain more important than beating sanctions."

'Conflicting' Interpretations of Synod Decision

Frans Esterhuyse writes on the same page: "Despite the outward show of unanimity in the church, it is clear that political storms are brewing in local NGK [Dutch Reformed Church] communities throughout South Africa over varied and conflicting interpretations of the synod's decision" that apartheid cannot be biblically justified. Esterhuyse believes that the church explanations will have to "placate and satisfy" those who: "think the NGK was 'hijacked' by arch-conservatives"; "fear the church gave in to outside pressures and adopted a 'leftist' policy"; and "fear serious political repercussions — even black majority rule — as a result of the decision to reject apartheid, or aspects of it." On the church's rejection of "negative apartheid," Esterhuyse says that this explanation leaves scope for interpreting the synod's decision to mean that "not all apartheid had been rejected — only 'negative apartheid.' "

No Better Society From Radicals

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 30 October comments on the prevention of black pupils from writing their matric examinations saying: "Isn't what is happening not just a manifestation, at a lower level, of the same kind of intolerance that radicals are showing at university? You may not go to school, you may not write exams, is translated at university into we don't tolerate people who do not agree with our views; we won't listen to lecturers, no matter how renowned they are, if they don't agree with the cultural boycotts or if we don't like what they say." The editorial says that the right to schooling, as well as freedom of thought and academic freedom, should not be denied by those who aspire to be leaders of their people. "So we give the radicals, the 'comrades' and others, one final thought: You are demonstrating not only to people here, but overseas, that you will not provide a better society if (and we do not think you will) you ever come to power."

BUSINESS DAY on Right-Wing Disunity

"South Africa's two white Right-wing political parties — the Conservative Party [CP] and the Herstigte Nationale Party [Reformed National Party — HNP] — have locked into battle and Right-wing unity now seems more remote than ever," says political correspondent Max du Prees on page 6 in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 30 October. "It is likely to lead to the formation of a 'new' party in the place of the CP and the slow death of the HNP." Deputy CP leader Ferdi Hartzenberg told a press conference that the people " 'want one Right-wing party. We will give it to them.' " Hartzenberg says that if the CP disbands it will be replaced with " 'something much greater and more powerful' " and he believes that it will be the " 'next government of SA.' " According to HNP leader Jaap Marias, other policy differences not yet resolved between the two parties are the "HNP's policy on Afrikaans as the only official language, the position of Indians and whether former State President John Vorster is to be regarded as a sell-out or not."

Authorities Losing Credibility

"The mealy-mouthed, incomplete and confusing way the press is expected to report the facts is intolerable," says a page 12 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 29 October. "The cost to the country is crushing, enraging western opinion, denying the public access to vital information and making it impossible for the government, even when it has a convincing

case, to persuade people of that case. Indeed, in the Samora Machel incident, the world will simply not believe South African protestations that it had nothing to do with the crash, in spite of all indications and assurances. The world's disbelief is strengthened by the obfuscation and evasion of the authorities in handing other important information. The stage is being reached where no one, inside or outside our borders, can or will believe the government. Except morons."

Insufficient Reasons to Ban AWB

A second editorial on the same page comments on the black daily newspaper, the *Sowetan*'s, call for the banning of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB). *Cape Times* does not believe that the AWB's "frequently disparaging remarks about black people," their "militaristic behaviour," and exacerbation of race relations are sufficient grounds for banning the AWB. The paper does not think the banning of political organizations can ever be justified, "particularly in a South Africa which so many people want to be democratic and nonracial. If political organizations or their members break the law, for instance by using violence to achieve their aims, they should be charged in a court of law."

DIE TRANSVALER on Right-Wing Unity

A page 14 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 29 October comments on CP and HNP attempts to unite and says that so far they have not contributed to the reform process in the country. However, "such a contribution should not be expected because these people have anachronistically remained in bygone eras and refused to see the realities and the sign of the times." The paper believes that instead of trying to unite they should "vanish totally from the scene."

Government to 'Retain Control'

J.S. Liebenberg writes in the "My Opinion" column on page 12 of Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 29 October on the "legitimacy" of the government. Liebenberg says the government is the "central agent for change and it determines the channels, the route and the tempo. If it loses this control then the revolution takes over." Liebenberg believes that it is important that the government retain its control, because change creates its "own momentum and can get out of hand." He says that it is not only power but the "perception of power" that is important to the government. The government should not allow the perception to arise that powers from outside — governments, pressure groups like the Red Cross, sports organizations, or multinational corporations — determine its leadership through pressure. The government should, however, be prepared to negotiate and change where necessary.

ZAMBIA

SAPA Reports Threats To Down Uncleared Aircraft

MB311848 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1400 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Harare, Oct 31, SAPA — Zambia has warned world airlines that any aircraft flying over the country without authorisation risks being shot down. The warning follows an incident earlier this month when a Zambian air traffic controller ignored the "blanket clearance" obtained by Air Zimbabwe and ordered a London-bound flight to return to Harare, reports the Zimbabwean *Financial Gazette*. A Zimbabwean Cabinet minister was aboard the flight, taking up the incident at the highest level.

A TAP airline flight from Maputo to Lisbon was forced to land at Lusaka in a similar mix-up about overflying rights. The Portuguese national airline has now obtained new authorisation.

The sudden Zambian clampdown is understood to reflect increased fearfulness in Lusaka that the country may be exposed to South African air raids or infiltration of agents. The country shares borders with Mozambique and Angola, in both of which insurrections are in progress.